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The Nation

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1912.

The Week

Mr. Roosevelt's moral sense was offended, so he informs us in his attack of Sunday on President Taft, not because of Mr. Taft's successful prosecution of the Oil and Tobacco Trusts, but "because after he had got these decisions, he then permitted the Department of Justice so to shape matters that the result was a complete nullification of all the good results of his suit." Mr. Roosevelt has no doubts about the iniquity of that policy. Mr. Taft's "conduct in this respect is quite incompatible with any sincere purpose really to enforce the Anti-Trust law. As a result of his action, the stocks of the corporations in question rose greatly in value" after the dissolution. Evidently, therefore, "Wall Street has made up its mind that Mr. Taft's prosecutions are fake prosecutions, whereas the bitter hostility of Wall Street to me shows how lively is its memory of the fact that my prosecutions were really prosecutions and hurt the persons prosecuted." Such is the ex-President's arraignment of his successor—its sternness being equalled only by the modesty of its references to himself.

Yet, if we mistake not, the form of dissolution, prescribed last November for the Oil and Tobacco Trusts, was founded precisely on the well-known precedent of the Northern Securities dissolution of 1905, under the Roosevelt Administration. On that occasion, as in the Trust disintegrations of last autumn, the plan of *pro rata* dissolution into the large corporations which had existed before the illegal Trust was formed, was opposed before the court as defeating the purpose of the prosecution. In that petition for a different method of disintegration for the Northern Securities, President Roosevelt's Attorney-General refused to participate; indeed, Mr. Knox had already declared that the Government "has never claimed that the law is any broader than its language plainly indicates," and had stated the Government's purpose "not to run amuck." The corporations left in the field by the dissolution were the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railways. Within four months after the courts in 1905 had sustained the original plan of dissolution which the Government approved, shares of the $155,000,000 Northern Pacific had risen from 165 to 216, and shares of the $125,000,000 Great Northern had risen from 270 to 327—an enhancement, figured out on Rooseveltian methods, of $150,000,000. For ourselves, we have always held that the Roosevelt Administration was right in its attitude towards the form of dissolution, and that the Taft Administration, following the Roosevelt precedent, was also right. But what is to be said of the impudence of the head of the 1905 Administration, when he declares to-day that the following of that precedent by Mr. Taft was a "fake prosecution," and that its bad faith was proved by the subsequent rise in stocks of the companies left as a result of it?

The menace of Champ Clark as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency daily grows greater. Maryland has gone for him, and with her delegates Clark will have no less than 226 Convention votes. Tennessee would add 18 more. Gov. Wilson had at the beginning of the week 127 delegates. He has apparently carried both South Carolina and Texas. Should he prove successful there, these two States will add 58 delegates to his column, giving him 185 in all. Mississippi voted Tuesday with only Underwood and Wilson contesting. Plainly, the man to beat Clark is Wilson. Fifty-four delegates have been instructed for Govs. Marshall, Burke, and Baldwin, and 109 are uncommitted. Of the latter, 90 New York's Tammany-controlled delegates are openly hostile only to Wilson. Clark may get them if he pays the Tammany price. Obviously, the greater the diversity of instructions among the delegates the better it will suit Murphy and the others who have delegates to swap. It is high time for those Democrats who do not wish to concede the election to the Republicans in advance to do their utmost to check the drift to Speaker Clark—a drift due chiefly to popular ignorance of his complete unfitness for the Presidency.

Much Monroe Doctrine hath made the Senate mad. So one would infer who should read what took place when Senators received the message from President Taft, and the report from the Secretary of State, knocking the stuffing out of that delightfully horrible ogre, the Japanese at Magdalena Bay. Lodge and Bacon and Rayner and the rest admitted that this particular mare's nest had been forever disposed of, but they protested that there might be discovered any day one even more terrible. Americans owning land in Mexico, or somewhere in South America, might sell it to Japanese, and then what would become of us? Such traitors ought to be hanged in advance. And suppose a South American owning an island or a strip on the coast were to sell it to Japanese citizens—ought that not to be regarded as an act of war? The thing to do was to prevent it by an extension of the Monroe Doctrine. We ought to declare that no native on this hemisphere should be permitted to sell to any foreigner land which, in the calm judgment of a Hobson or a Lodge, might be used as a "base" against the United States. It was conceded that such a proclamation would not lie within the four corners of the Monroe Doctrine, and that, of course, it would be in violation of international law, but still we have "the power" to issue, and it may soon become our duty to do so. But we have also the power to notify the world that we have gone stark crazy, yet no steps are taken to do so—beyond such debates as this in the Senate.

In its strictly legal aspects, the question which has arisen as to the authority of the House Banking and Currency Committee to insist upon some of the preliminary questions put by it to the banks in the so-called Money Trust inquiry, is interesting. The National Bank act, it appears, provides that "no association [bank] shall be subject to any visitorial powers other than such as are authorized by this title, or are vested in the courts of justice." The powers authorized by the act are conferred on the Government's official bank examiners, whose investigations and reports are routine and confidential. It is true that an act of Congress passed this year might supersede such a provision in an

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older statute; but the resolution instructing the Banking Committee to make the proposed investigation is not such a law, having been passed in only one house of Congress. In general, the contention of the bankers, so far as they have raised the question at all, is that some of the inquiries already sent out in blank by the Committee affect the ordinary private business between the banks and their individual clients, and that the institutions would not be warranted, in view of the National Bank act's stipulations, in giving out such information in a public inquiry. This objection, however, affects very few of the questions asked, and we trust that the matter may be properly adjusted. Nothing would be more unfortunate, at this juncture, than for the banks to be placed in a position which would appear like resisting the official inquiries.

Whatever may be the merits or defects of the provision added by the House to the Post Office Appropriation bill, granting subsidies of $15, $20, and $25 a mile to all highways used in rural free delivery service, it is at least some satisfaction to know the approximate amount of the expenditure it will involve. This is estimated at about $17,000,000. Such a money consideration did not trouble Representative Sims of Tennessee, who advocated an amendment to the bill, designed to create at Federal expense such improvement of the worst rural routes as to bring them under the third class for which subsidies were proposed. When Mr. Sims was asked to give the House some idea of what his proposal would cost the Government, he contented himself with pointing out the impossibility of such knowledge, and a little later replied to a repetition of the question: "I do not know. I cannot tell anything about it." This airy manner of treating the financial aspect of his amendment was too much even for a House that was determined to "do something" for its large rural constituency, and, accordingly, it is left, as it should be, to the State and local authorities to provide their rural routes with "ample side ditches, so constructed and crowned as to shed water quickly into the side ditches," etc. If they are not willing to do this in order to make their roads eligible for part of the subsidy, they are far less enterprising than we have heretofore shown ourselves to be whenever Government aid of any sort was to be obtained.

The coining of three-cent and one-half-cent pieces has been unanimously recommended by the House Committee on Coinage, and has the support of the Secretary of the Treasury. The demand for the restoration of the three-cent coin is said to have originated in those communities that enjoy a three-cent fare on the street railways. In behalf of the ha'penny, Secretary MacVeagh says that it will benefit the slot-machine manufacturers. Beyond the special interests affected, however, there is apparent in the demand for an increase in the fractional currency that new spirit of thrift which is revealed in the general movement against waste and for "conservation." The lavish days when five cents or one cent didn't make much difference are passing. In California, for instance, the cent is a rare coin. Most of San Francisco's newspapers sell for five cents, and even where the official price is a penny, it is the larger coin that usually finds its way into the newsboy's hand.

A feature of the Oregon primary ballot is the brief "platform" which each candidate is allowed to have printed along with his name. Many of the candidates at the recent election took advantage of the opportunity thus offered them to display their ingenuity in contriving laconic statements. The almost inevitable consequence was that these "platforms" read like a series of telegrams. The statements of the four candidates for the United States Senate led in literary as well as in political importance. Senator Bourne's was the longest: "Advocates substitution of general welfare for selfish interests in all governmental operations." One of his rivals was equally illuminating: "I will support the great principle, 'Justice be done to all men.'" Another made an attempt to be more specific: "Lincoln Republican. A progressive, but not a radical." Benjamin Selling, who defeated Bourne, got in three strokes: "Always a progressive. Presidential primaries. Works industriously for all Oregon." One of the Democratic candidates for delegate to the Baltimore Convention managed the feat of being specific and general, local and national, in the same breath: "First-class roads. Improved schools. Progressive moves." Such personal platforms may come to constitute another argument for the short ballot.

With industrial unrest as great as it is, and strikes and threats of strikes becoming almost epidemic, no special attention would be given to the troubles which the Chicago newspapers have been having, were it not for one vital principle involved. This is the question whether labor unions can be held to their agreements. At least a part of the Chicago newspaper workers struck in flat violation of their contracts. So notorious and flagrant was this in the case of the stereotypers that the chiefs of their organization now threaten to take away the charter of the Chicago union. All intelligent champions of organized labor must see that such repudiation of formal agreements is fatal. It cuts the root of the whole argument for collective bargaining. If the trade unions will not live up to the terms which they have negotiated or even struck to procure, they put themselves out of court. Something of the same principle is involved in the dispute about resuming work in the anthracite coal mines. The form of settlement which the authorized representatives of the men made with the operators was no sooner arrived at than upset. In such a thing it is not only the authority of the labor-union officials that is at stake, it is the entire reason for the existence of the unions at all.

Lack of continuation schools is deplored by individuals and organizations interested in education in both Chicago and Philadelphia. In the former city, Prof. George H. Mead of the University of Chicago, who has investigated conditions among school children, declares that 49 per cent. of them do not complete the instruction of the elementary schools. They seek work too early, and, unfitted for the tasks they undertake, soon become rolling stones or lose employment entirely. In Philadelphia similar conditions prevail, according to Martin G. Brumbaugh, Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Brumbaugh and the Armstrong Association have each conducted investigations which have shown that in the years from fourteen to sixteen a large percentage of children are out of school and at the same time unem-

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ployed. A law by which, at fourteen, a child may receive a certificate of employment, taking him out of school, but by no means guaranteeing him steady occupation, is in part blamed for this state of things. The remedy everywhere is said by experts to lie in upbuilding a continuation-school system, whereby the educational authorities may keep in touch with scholars after the completion of elementary courses.

Teachers compete closely with clergymen for the honor of composing the worst paid profession in the country. The figures of the Commissioner of Education show that, although in the last ten years the average monthly salary of men teachers has increased 38 per cent., and that of women teachers 27 per cent., the average annual pay of teachers is still under $500. In twenty-five States the expenditure for public education is less than five dollars per capita, and in ten States it is not half of this amount. While the average number of days attended by the pupils enrolled has gone up 14 per cent., the number of public schools 70 per cent., the value of school property 75 per cent., and the income of the schools 83 per cent., we have responded only half-heartedly to the growing complaint that the work of educating our future citizenship threatens to be left largely in the hands of those who cannot find anything better to do. It is to the credit of the best of those who take up teaching that the salary is not the only attraction, but that is no reason for making it a factor that tends to eliminate them from the ranks.

Political movements are obviously behind the flurry which the English Conservatives are raising over President Taft's letter on Canadian reciprocity. Similarly in Canada, the anti-reciprocity press has seized upon his unlucky phrase about making the Dominion an "adjunct" of the United States, and is loudly proclaiming that it justifies all that was asserted last year about reciprocity being only a disguised form of annexation. In England, the violence with which the thing has been taken up by the Tories will defeat its own end. To arraign Ambassador Bryce as being privy to a "plot" to dismember the Empire is so absurd as to excite laughter. Mr. Bryce had nothing to do officially with the Canadian negotiations, except possibly to report their progress to the Foreign Office. The whole affair was left to the Canadian Government, and any interference by the British Ministry would have been deeply resented. All this is perfectly well known to the House of Commons, and it will probably take only a quiet statement of the facts by Sir Edward Grey to put an end to the matter there. Yet the fact remains that it was most indiscreet in President Taft to publish entire his private letter to Roosevelt about Canadian reciprocity. It was wholly unnecessary, and his language was certain to be misunderstood or twisted. Strictly speaking, he referred only to a commercial and financial "adjunct," but it was easy to jump at the conclusion that he meant political. The blunder was comparable to his equally gratuitious slip in speaking of Canada as being "at the parting of the ways." Explanations of such blazing indiscretions only make them worse. When we recall that the "adjunct" letter was passed upon by the full Cabinet, and by other advisers of the President, the mistake of giving it out appears the more inexplicable.

Even in the House of Commons the Home Rule debate is reported to be a dead-and-alive affair, the speeches being delivered to empty benches. Outside, the interest taken is but slight. The difference from the tense and fevered days of 1886 and 1893, when Gladstone was fighting for Home Rule for Ireland, is admitted even by those who think that the country ought to be roused and militant. Various causes are assigned. Irish government is a warmed-over question. People believe that the bill is certain to pass the Commons and to be thrown out by the Lords, so why get excited? But the same remark about the surprising lethargy of Englishmen was made during the recent coal strike. It constituted an acute and threatening crisis for England, yet the public remained quiet. The explanation was given by an Englishman that his countrymen were ready enough to yell and riot if they thought it would do any good, but if not, why heat themselves up for nothing? This may be the reason why England is "most unusual calm" about Home Rule.

German protests against the proposed increase of the army have a not unfamiliar sound. Among the proposals are the organization of two new army corps, reorganization of the military aviation troops, higher pay for the soldiers, and forty-six new companies and batteries of artillery, or battalions of infantry, railway troops, etc., as well as many new machine-gun companies, engineers, etc. The critics point out that Germany has already twenty-three army corps to France's twenty; that France's peace strength has within a year decreased from 564,910 men to 550,000—just at the time it is proposed that the German army shall be increased by 30,000 more men withdrawn from industry, from 620,000 to 650,000. In every branch of the army, Germany is far ahead of France; and her relative position improves every year as the French population decreases; but there is a desire to set up a two-nation army standard as England has a two-nation navy standard, and in both cases the taxpayers pay the piper. But another motive is plainly stated by the anti-jingo Berlin press. It is the desire on the part of the officers for swifter promotion, that same longing for personal advancement which has played so large a part in the recent army and navy legislation in this country.

Details are still too meagre to enable us to judge of the real success of the Italian dirigibles, reported last week. If, as seems probable, the Turks had only ordinary artillery, the Italian attack may mean little. The first test of field guns against aeroplanes, made several years ago, showed such artillery to be quite useless. The experimenters used anchored box-kites and balloons, but, even so, little doubt was left as to the inadequacy of the guns. Since then, however, the Krupps have devised special aerial field-guns for the German army, and many others have been at work on the same problem. In 1910 reports of British army tests of aerial guns leaked out. In October of last year it was said our army had a field-piece that was highly efficient against airships, though a naval officer, as an offset to this, had invented a vanadium-steel rifle so light that it could be carried on an aeroplane and yet of sufficiently large calibre to be "a really formidable weapon." Obviously, pitting a military dirigible against old-fashioned field-pieces is very much like testing a modern armor plate with an axe.

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UNSAFE POLITICAL PROPHECIES.

The word "never" in politics, once remarked Mr. Balfour, is used only by those who are very young. Another word of the same kind is "cannot." If there is anything which a little acquaintance with our political history teaches, it is caution about making sweeping assertions or confident predictions. The land is just now filled with them. Any one of a hundred infallible authorities on politics—infallible despite Jowett's famous warning that not even the youngest of us ought so to regard himself—will tell you that the Republican party is absolutely "wrecked." As for the prophets who proclaim from the housetops that Mr. Taft "cannot possibly be elected," their name is legion. What they say may prove to be true; but what is certainly true is that many a cocksure seer in times past, many an equally positive reader of the signs of the times, went on record as to what was and would be, only to have the event leave him looking ridiculous.

As for the Republican party now being "wrecked," it has been so, on evidence of this kind, so many times in the past that it should now be quite used to the experience. In 1884 there were many to say that it could never recover from its defeat. A nearer analogy to present conditions existed in 1880. Then, too, there was a bitter fight over a third-term candidacy. The party was torn into two nearly equal and very bitter factions. As Senator Hoar remarks in his autobiography, it seemed as if the fate of the Republican party were trembling in the balance. The Democrats were confident that Conkling and Grant and their indomitable 306 would make Garfield's election impossible. Yet he won easily. Again in 1892 there were dire prognostications. The Republican party was said to be forever done for. When the news came that Cleveland had carried Wisconsin and Illinois and, virtually, Ohio, a veteran Republican said: "This is not an election; it is a revolution; and the Republican party as we have known it will never carry another Presidential election." It did, however, readily carry the next four.

It is also true that the Republican party has before had Presidents upon whom the doom had been pronounced that they could not possibly be reëlected. Even Lincoln believed for a time in 1864 that this was true of himself. It is, of course, an easy and natural gradation which takes us from Lincoln to Roosevelt, and memories are so short that it will be a surprise to many to learn that, in 1903, there was grave doubt about even the invincible hero winning the Presidential election of 1904. This was in part the basis of the strong movement then set on foot to nominate Mark Hanna. Roosevelt knew of this movement and was troubled by it; and as it was Hanna, at that time, not himself, who was the sphinx and would not say whether he would seek the nomination, the President regarded the position of the Ohio Senator as both suspicious and unfair. One day in the White House, Roosevelt—so it is stated in the recent Life of Hanna—"sprang from his chair, walked nervously to the open fire and then back to his desk, saying in his emphatic way, 'Yes, Mr. Hanna ought to make an unequivocal public statement of his position.'" Possibly, Taft may have said the same thing of Roosevelt all through 1911 and up to February of this year! Hanna, however, kept obstinately silent, and there is no telling what he might have done had he not fallen ill and died. But the effort to have him nominated instead of Roosevelt went distinctly upon the theory that the latter could not be elected. One correspondent wrote late in 1903: "I was astounded to see in that club [the Union League of New York]—presumably as representative a body of Republicans as there is in the country—that there was not one out of the whole membership whom I met—not one—who believed that Theodore Roosevelt should be nominated, or if he were nominated, that he could be elected. The reasons given were not idle or prompted by personal feeling, but were based on the calm, sober judgment of thinking men." In line with this was a letter from Senator Scott, who wrote: "To my mind it is a foregone conclusion that if we renominate Roosevelt it means defeat." How odd all this reads in the light of the crashing majorities of 1904!

We do not say for one moment that, in this respect, history will repeat itself. History has a way of tricking us all when we undertake to read it into the future. But it does teach us something in the way of warnings against being too sure of our own judgment at any given time, and mightily reinforces the old injunction, "don't prophesy onless ye know." The one thing we do know is that the American political outlook can shift with amazing rapidity. We think we are looking at fixed facts, and suddenly discover that they were only a series of kaleidoscopic changes. Our shrewdest predictions cannot really get much beyond a "perhaps." Your "if" is the great preservative of a reputation as a prophet. And the surest foresight, in a time of confusion like the present, can cast but the light of a farthing dip on what is to come. The dejected poet who confessed his failure to predict how things were coming out—particularly, to make them come out as he wished—arrived at a bit of comforting wisdom when he wrote: "Sometimes I think 'twere best to let the Lord alone."

THE MONSTER SHIP.

The loss of the Titanic has brought up no more interesting point than that of the future of the monster ship. Shall the shipbuilders continue to turn out larger and larger vessels until the thousand-foot steamer is a reality, or is it time to call a halt? This is the question which confronts builders and public alike. If the latter should now show a decided aversion to the ocean giants, two particular arguments for their construction—their advertising value and their great earning power—would lose much or all of their value. It may, for instance, appear that the title of largest ship afloat and her kinship to the Titanic will together make the Olympic unpopular hereafter, and that the Gigantic, now under way, will repel people because of her size. Already it is announced that the Gigantic's plans are to be altered because of the loss of the Titanic, at least to the extent of adding an extra bottom; but nothing has as yet been said about any diminution of her length.

Some huge German vessels are also under way, of larger size than the Titanic. Probably it is too late now to change their construction. But there are certain striking facts in connection with the Titanic's end which may have the effect of checking any further increase in length and bulk for some years to come, if not permanently. One of these is brought out by the London *Economist* to the effect that, even if the Titanic had stayed afloat and been towed to Halifax, she would have been a total loss. Her cargo might have been

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saved and her machinery taken out, but she herself could not have been repaired at Halifax or anywhere else on this side of the Atlantic. To have towed her 47,000 tons back across the Atlantic to Belfast for docking would, as the *Economist* believes, probably have been a hopeless task, despite the successful towing of the drydock Dewey to Manila. For the Titanic would have been at best somewhat waterlogged and a fearful burden for a fleet of towing vessels. Indeed, she could not in her disabled condition have entered the harbor of Halifax on account of her draft. The largest drydock on the Atlantic Coast, that at Newport News, is but 804 feet long inside, or 78 feet shorter than the Titanic. The new navy drydock at the Brooklyn navy yard is to be only 700 feet long. Hence, if any serious accident should happen to the Olympic or the new Hamburg-American boats, they, too, would be beyond repair on this side the ocean. "It is indeed a curious thing," says the *Economist*, "that this vital point seems to have been largely overlooked by the shipping-world in Great Britain, and many underwriters who had written the hull at the preposterously low rate of 15s. per cent. realized only after the accident happened that a vessel of over 800 feet in length is from its nature an undesirable risk."

Evidently, there must be either a limitation to the size of steamers or a great increase in the capacity of docks. But whether giant docks will pay for themselves is another question. Obviously, they would not, save at the terminus of such a well-frequented trade route as that of the North Atlantic. Even in New York or Norfolk, however, such a dock would be of comparatively little use, save in an emergency. Unless it were placed on very deep water it might be of no avail after an accident if the ship were lying very low in the water. Even in England there is, we believe, but one drydock large enough for the Olympic, and a British naval expert, Mr. Alfred Elgar, makes the surprising statement that if, in war-time, ships of the Titanic class "came in damaged, like lame ducks, you could not get them into drydock to be repaired; and the larger the ship the greater the difficulty." Mr. Elgar even goes so far as to say that there is not an English harbor into which "an original Dreadnought, let alone a super-Dreadnought, could get, lying very low, and the same is true of a big ship like the Titanic." The Titanic's injuries are cited as a fatal argument against the big battleship, for it affords no defence whatever against under-water attack from a submarine boat. A blow underneath and the Dreadnought goes down.

The recent extension of New York's docks for the Olympic and Titanic was announced as the last because of the river's limitation in width. Hence the International Mercantile Marine Company had begun to consider seriously a new harbor at Montauk Point or docking its future ocean giants at New London, a wonderful deep-water port. Indeed, New York was made possible for the newest ships only by the timely completion of the Ambrose channel. Moreover, the collision between the Olympic and the Hawke, and the tearing of the New York from her dock at Southampton by the suction of the Titanic, have made it clear that these monsters have yet to be carefully tried out before it is certain that they can be safely handled in confined waters. A barge sunk at Southampton is reported to have been dragged 800 yards along the bottom of the harbor by the Titanic passing over her. Fresh precautions, the *Economist* insists, must be taken if such big boats are to pass close together, or a big boat and a small boat, like the Olympic and the Hawke.

Important as all these considerations are, there is still another one which may limit the size of future ships, and that is the great concentration of human beings and wealth in a single vessel. Here is where the underwriters will again make themselves felt. There is a growing feeling among them that they are taking too great chances when they are asked to underwrite such heavy risks as are involved in one of these enormous vessels. Until the ship constructor can demonstrate that he has really built an unsinkable ship, the underwriters will be quite within their rights if they fix a definite limit to the liability that they will assume. As the *Economist* puts it: "The world's reserve of ability and capital is not so great that we can neglect the prudent policy of spreading risks; . . . . hull, passengers, and cargo [of the monster ship] are together too valuable to be hazarded in the perils of a single voyage." If this seems too sweeping a dictum, it might at least be pointed out that the insurance men would certainly be justified in insisting that all ships should run at no more than half speed through fog and when amid ice, and that safer routes should be followed.

NEWSPAPERS AS COMMODITIES.

A writer in the *University Magazine*, who announces himself as a newspaper man, opens his heart upon the subject of "Why Newspapers are Unreadable." This is the last charge that we should have thought could have been brought against them, but apparently the word is used in the article as meaning not "refined." In this sense, there must be admitted to be point in its title. To understand why newspapers are unreadable, we are told that it is first necessary to consider the case of the maker of cheese. The cheese man differs from his university mates who have become physicians or clergymen or pharmacists or teachers. They received special training for their work, and possess certain privileges which protect them in the exercise of their respective professions. While they are free to go into the business of making cheese, the humble cheese man is debarred from competing with them unless he goes through such a process of preparation as theirs. On the other hand, they have obligations which do not burden him. The physician must rise from his bed at three o'clock in the morning if a human being is in peril of death; the clergyman undertakes to live a life of such godliness as shall convince all beholders that he is sustained by a more than human power; the pharmacist is bound not to take advantage of the ignorance of a patron—or, at all events, such advantage as shall be perceivably injurious to him; and even the teacher is strictly limited in the amount and kind of punishment which he may inflict upon the most unruly of his pupils.

The cheese man is troubled by none of these things. As cheese man, he owes no duty to the community beyond that of selling it the sort of cheese that it likes, and this is not a legal but only a moral obligation. Furthermore, it is one of those convenient obligations the observance of which benefits the one bound by it. He must, to be sure, obey the law, but what of that? Like the arrogant Trust magnate, he may, if he desires, engage the statute-book in a le-

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gitimate boxing-match, and even win some grudging admiration if he catches his opponent off his guard and scores a point. All that is really demanded of him is that he shall shake hands with the law before and after each bout. Now, the newspaper man, it appears, is not like the physician or the clergyman, but resembles the cheese man. Both discover as speedily as they can what flavor the public likes, and give it regardless of their own personal taste.

This particular newspaper man has found that the public likes its massacres in round thousands rather than in small and exact figures, that it is interested in religions only when they are fighting, that it has a passion for murders, and that it is utterly insensible to the monstrosity of the split infinitive. He has learned by the most convincing of all demonstrations—the sale of the product—that whereas readers want the truth about the price at which a neighbor has sold a lot, they prefer lurid romance concerning the reasons why Lord Haldane went to Germany; and, in a word, that they have no interest in international politics until they become bloody, none in art until it becomes scandalous, and none in philosophy under any circumstances whatever. "We have learned how to flavor the journalistic cheese," he declares roundly. "Shall we not do it?" But lest the minority that does not like its journalistic cheese so highly flavored should draw unwarranted conclusions from this frank disavowal of responsibility on the part of the newspaper cheese man, he hastens to explain that in practice the rule has the beautiful habit of tending in just the direction that this minority would desire. The cheese man, that is, who went to an extreme of coarseness in his flavoring merely because he found that the public was not fond of real delicacy, would be as foolish as his rival who made cheese that was not coarse enough. And in the end he would find it not only possible, but most expedient, to raise the taste of the consumers of his cheese. This is exactly what a newspaper does. It is dangerous for it to lower its standard for the sake of enlarging the circle of its readers, but it is the height of wisdom to retain its readers and imperceptibly elevate their tastes.

The difficulty with this theory is that it is too good to be true. Appetite is more likely to grow than to diminish by what it feeds on. Even the innocent cheese man, striving to give his customers what they want and at the same time make them want something else, has of late had to be put under pure-food regulations. Newspapers are exempt from analogous limitations, partly because of the difficulty of devising definitions of pure and impure reading matter, but more because of the deep-seated opposition to anything resembling a hampering of liberty of speech. To argue that the absence of such shackles is a sign and endorsement of newspaper irresponsibility is a strange reversal of logic. The moral responsibility of the press is great just because the fetters that once bound it have been struck off, and moral responsibility is worth while just because the press is and must be financially independent. An endowed newspaper would deserve no more praise for holding to lofty standards than a university student who had won a European fellowship would deserve for devoting himself to research work for a year. The problem and the opportunity of the journalistic cheese man is to provide a product that he can dispose of without selling his soul along with it.

TEACHING ARGUMENTATION.

Argumentation as a subject of instruction in schools and colleges is peculiarly American. There are signs, however, that its popularity with students is not growing, and the reason may be found in the tendency of the textbooks to lose touch with realities and become academic in the wrong sense of the word. If this be a true diagnosis, argumentation will soon share the fate of formal logic, and be pointed at as another product of perverted intellect. That would be unfortunate, for argumentation has an excellent place in education as a strengthener of mental fibre and a sharpener of reasoning, with the added advantage of being immediately practical.

If a trained advocate, whose profession brings him constantly before courts and committees and other public bodies, were to go through the current textbooks on argumentation he would be impressed by three facts. First he would notice how little attention is paid to the prepossessions and the practical interests of the persons addressed. When he himself has an argument to make he thinks of the men he has to win over; in these manuals the word audience hardly appears in the table of contents. In part this uncertainty of note is due to the nature of the case, for a real argument exists only for the purpose of moving minds, and arguments written as a class exercise have no minds to move. But even granting this difficulty, a textbook can emphasize thought of the audience in its analyses of famous arguments, and can impress the necessity of taking the audience into account by giving the matter a prominent place.

In the second place, the trained advocate would observe the fine disregard in these books for considerations of space. Few undergraduate themes or forensics can run above two thousand words, yet the textbooks urge on students such subjects as reëcho through the halls of Congress for two or three hours at a stretch. In one of the most widely used manuals the following propositions, among nearly three hundred, are recommended as suitable for undergraduate effort: National party lines should be ignored in municipal elections; organized labor should keep out of politics; the Federal Government should buy and operate the telegraph systems; raw materials should be admitted to the United States free of duty; the history of trade-unions for the past twenty years shows a tendency detrimental to the best interests of the country. To set a youth to arguing out such subjects in so small a space is to invite him to vague and superficial thinking.

The third point which a professional advocate would notice in these books is that subjects recommended for argument often call for advanced training in economics or sociology or the theory of government. Here are two topics from another book: Ireland should be granted home rule; railway pooling should be legalized. Such questions can be profitably discussed by students who are just about to become voters; but not under the guidance of instructors in English or in oratory who do not know the real range of the subject, the sources from which facts are to be gathered, and the special pitfalls which beset the reasoner. Skimming a subject and cocksureness in assertion are besetting sins of American education; and to urge a young man to argue large and complex subjects under an instructor who is not competent to check his assertions is to

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make him more superficial and more cocksure.

How, then, to the abstract and potential usefulness of instruction in argumentation can value in practice be assured? Chiefly, we believe, by inducing instructors to lift their eyes out of the cloisters, and see things in their due proportions in the larger world. Let them ask their students to argue questions with which the student is fitted to cope and on which the instructor's own judgment shall be serviceable. Young men are arguing with their fellows and with their elders on an infinite number of subjects, and the value of their judgment is in direct proportion to their knowledge of the facts. If an instructor in argumentation can get the coöperation of instructors in economics and government, he may do well to let his class try their teeth on small portions of some of these great subjects; but for the mental discipline and the training in sound thinking many smaller subjects are as profitable. On most of the questions which are argued out in faculties young men have a direct interest and direct experience—entrance examinations, for example, or the rules for choosing studies. In athletics undergraduate captains and managers are all the time arguing out questions that, within the subject, are of critical importance; and older men who have worked with them testify that their spirit is excellent. Outside of academic topics, many local subjects can be made available; questions of the direction of new street car lines; of waterworks, of local government. What instructors in argumentation need is to trust less to textbooks and to make themselves wiser in human nature.

In all work concerned with teaching young men to think soundly and eagerly on everyday subjects rules must be kept flexible, and models be set up as models, and not as inflexible standards. Here there can be no laws of the Medes and Persians. "This is an effective device," "That is a good way to get at one class of readers," is about the most rigid advice a teacher of argumentation can give. Instructors who reduce the subject to a set of rules that will let them do their work with three-quarters of their minds asleep will surely and not very slowly carry it into the limbo of dead pedantries.

THROUGH THE OUTLOOKING GLASS

"If you promise to keep quite still," said the Poet Laureate, "I will read you my latest poem."

"I should be delighted," said Alice, whose manners never failed her.

The Poet Laureate cleared his throat and read:

> The sun was shining in the sky,
> Though dawn was far behind
> (No stand-pat luminary, he
> Had never yet declined),
> And folk in bed were luncheoning
> Because they had not dined.

"This doesn't seem to be quite clear," said Alice.

"Of course it isn't," said the Poet Laureate. "This is just to create the proper atmosphere." And he went on:

> The Colonel and the Harvester
> Had found a shady spot.
> They sorted Issues by the piece,
> The dozen, and the lot.
> And most of them were highly spiced,
> And all were piping hot.
>
> "For seven years," the Colonel said,
> "I walked the quarter deck,
> I smote the Trusts, and in their gore
> I waded to the neck."
> "I know it," sobbed the Harvester,
> And signed another check.

"I haven't overdone the pathos, have I?" said the Poet Laureate.

"Not at all," said Alice.

> "Oh Pledges, come and walk with us,"
> The valiant Colonel cried,
> "Your numbers clearly show my views
> Upon race suicide.
> Your countless faces fill my breast
> With pardonable pride."
>
> The elder Pledges shook their heads
> And whimpered as he spoke;
> The elder Pledges couldn't move
> Because their backs were broke,
> But all the younger fry obeyed
> And waited for the joke.

"I will now skip several stanzas because they are quite intelligible," said the Poet Laureate.

"It seems to me that you can read them all the better then," said Alice.

"But if they are already intelligible, what use is there in reading them?" said the Poet Laureate impatiently, and he went on:

> "The time has come," the Colonel said,
> "To speak of many things,
> Of Presidents, of sealing wax,
> And hats inside of rings,
> And why I feel so boiling hot,
> And whether truth has wings.
>
> "A brand new deal, Oh Pledges dear,
> Is what we chiefly need,
> A double-acting memory
> Is very good indeed;
> And if you're ready, Harvester,
> We can begin to feed."
>
> "But not on us," the Pledges cried—

"Please," said Alice, "please won't you skip what happened next? I have never been able to think about it without crying. It's too cruel."

"Very well," said the Poet Laureate, "I am rather tender-hearted myself. I'll pass on to the last verse":

> "Oh Pledges dear," the Colonel said,
> "Is not this bully fun?
> I thank you for the Harvester——"
> But answer there came none,
> And this was scarcely odd, because
> He'd swallowed every one.

THE NEW HISTORY.

Being somewhat unorthodox myself, it was with a keen expectation of pleasure that I opened the collection of essays on the "New History" by such a confessed heretic as Professor Robinson.* The net result of reading the volume was a disappointment; the expected novelty was not to be found. The book can be recommended, however, to the lay reader desirous of information concerning the present point of view of the historian; but Professor Robinson's colleagues are not going to be excited over the defeat of whole armies of straw-men such as he sets up for the purpose of exhibiting his delightful method of putting them to rout.

Of the eight essays in the volume, all, except one, "Some Reflections on Intellectual History," have been previously printed, but they have all received careful revision for this publication. The general subject of the essays is the interpretation of history in general, and Professor Robinson's thought ranges over the whole field from the time when the first ape took on the erect form of man and began to use his cunning in the struggle for existence down to the events of yesterday. He will "illustrate some of the ways in which the study of man's past as now understood can be brought into relation with the great problems which the present generation is called upon to solve." In the first essay, which gives the title to the volume, there is developed the theme of the continuity of history, its content and its meaning. The idea is not particularly novel to one familiar with recent European thought, nor are the other ideas hinted at in this and more fully developed in the following essays. But this restatement of the scientific position of historians is timely and invites us to the consideration of certain activities in the special field of American history which belong to this universal movement.

I.

For a better understanding of the conditions under which the history of America is being written, a short résumé of the immediate past of the science is necessary. Within the last generation, the cultivation of the science of history has passed virtually into the control of the universities. This is the day of the professional, or rather of the professorial historian. This change is in harmony with the rapid development of the scientific spirit in America that has been so characteristic of the last few decades. The historical science is a difficult one to acquire, and hence there is need of training and apprenticeship, which can be most easily acquired in the graduate school and through the practice

**The New History.* By James Harvey Robinson. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

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of teaching. The universities, therefore, oil their machinery for the purpose of turning out rapidly the proud doctors of philosophy. Only the layman with exceptional opportunities and leisure for study—and it is well there are still a few such—can hope to equal these Ph.D.s in their knowledge of the mechanics of the subject; for have not they learned how to take notes correctly, how to compile a bibliography, how to punctuate their footnotes, and how important it is to print documents with the capitalization, punctuation, and orthography exactly as found in the original? Just as in the Middle Ages the man who could write was accounted learned, so naturally the university-trained men with their knowledge of methodology have become the leaders in the science and most conspicuous members at the meetings of learned societies.

What has been the crop garnered from this sowing of doctors? Let one who well knows the genus speak. In an address delivered in October, 1910, Professor Channing of Harvard bewailed the barrenness of graduated students, who "stop with the work they do under direction. Get them out of the university, get them away from professional stimulus, make them teachers, make them librarians, and their original work stops. . . . Let any one turn the matter over in his mind and see if he cannot count the really first-class works of American historical writers within the last twenty-five years on his fingers." Professor Channing lays the fault on the commercialism of the times; and no doubt our energy as a nation has been expended in building up our great businesses and in the development of our natural resources, but I am not inclined to hold the universities themselves blameless. In most of our institutions the graduate work is but a continuation of the undergraduate. Students are forced into information courses that they may acquire by instruction a sufficient knowledge of facts to pass an examination which differs only in degree of intensity from those to which they have grown accustomed since the days of their grammar schools. The process simply intensifies in their minds that respect for "authorities" of which we all complain. This training exercises the functions of the memory, that sponge-like faculty, in which the least original minds excel, and by just so much stultifies the activities of thought. Even the boasted seminar, borrowed from Germany, has developed in many of our institutions far away from its ideal, and is only a class exercise wherein immature minds are guided in the writing of the theses, required for the doctorate, under the painstaking supervision of the professor, whose chief duty is to guard his pupils from learning anything in the harsh laboratory of experience. It is not surprising to one who knows the processes that little change in the interpretation of American history has been made since the passing of the older school of history. The universities have tenaciously clung to traditions, and thus far they have justified their leadership only by an occasional monograph of merit, and have left the work of Bancroft and Parkman almost untouched.

Unlike Professor Channing, however, I am not pessimistic about the situation, for my eyes are turned towards the future. Although the university historians have not yet produced a scholarly output commensurate with their opportunities, there has been created a guild of well-trained historians, and the demand for scholarly works has been broadened and intensified. Out of this guild there is growing the school of the future, of which certain indications are already to be seen; and, if this school fulfils its promise, the product will approach the ideals of Professor Robinson's "New History."

II.

American scholars have not been prone to discuss the methods and purpose of their science. Books like Professor Robinson's have rarely been printed by the American press. Yet the new development, here discussed, is due to a conscious effort to overcome the difficulties which lie in the very methods of the science. The fundamental question every historian must ask himself is: how can causal relations among past phenomena, upon which it is impossible to make observations, be established? The logical methods used by students of the natural sciences are not applicable to history, so that historical reasoning is fundamentally teleological. Events of the past are looked upon as purposive in character and directed towards a given end selected by the historian out of many possible ends. Now, the fault of former historians has been that they have selected as their criterion an end of too narrow a range and have in consequence concentrated their gaze on too small a stream of events to understand the forces which have been the effective means of movement. Purely political history in its narrowest sense cannot satisfy the demands of the modern man, who views the multitudinous forces, economic, social, and psychic, which are the influences underlying his own actions. The new history is but an attempt to find in the past similar forces shaping the historical ends. The teleological reasoning can only be acceptable provided the historian's view is most comprehensive. The movement I call the "new history" is seeking means of widening the vision of the past.

The first characteristic of the new form of historical research is the expansion of the sources to be investigated. The great mass of material is still unprinted and has been so little used that the rich archives of the United States and Europe are almost undiscovered countries. In spite of the examples of Bancroft and Parkman, who used the archives freely, our university-trained scholars have not sought out these depositories. The reason is obvious; the examination of archives demands both leisure and travel. The university professor's salary does not permit much of the latter, and the duties of his profession leave him little of the former. He is, therefore, obliged to rely on the printed sources, for the universities have not yet reached a stage in their development when they consider it proper to expend money on copying and photographing documents.

Within the last few years there has been a change, due primarily to the activity of two institutions, the Canadian Archives and the Historical Department of Carnegie Institution. The work of the former has so far been directed towards the collection of copies of documents, while the latter is making public through its guides a knowledge of documents in the great depositories in Europe and America, illustrative of economic, social, and political conditions. The first influence of this activity has been upon the publication of documents, for which there are many agencies in the United States; but, until recently, the ideal followed has not been high, and the so-called "collections" have made no attempt at exhaustive exploitation, but rather have given cause for the suspicion that their contents were largely fortuitous. The movement noticeable to-day in such publications looks to the methodical printing of all known documents on a given period or phase of development, so that scholars may not be limited to a partial view of the subject.

In reaching after wider and deeper information concerning our past, historical scholars are just beginning to learn the worth of newspapers and pamphlets. The pioneer work which made a large use of this ephemeral literature was McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," but much yet remains to be done in learning the methods of its use and the delimitation of its value. As recently as 1908, the American Historical Association devoted one of its conferences to the discussion of newspapers as sources of history, where it became evident that no one present had more than touched the edges of the problem. The reporter of the conference informs us that Mr. Rhodes, who has made effective use of the newspapers in his own work, held that this maligned "literature" supplied "a great amount of detail, color, and circumstantial evidence that it is difficult if not impossible to find elsewhere." The problem of the exploitation of news-

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papers as historical material is no doubt difficult, but such a summary as the above is certainly inadequate; and the future historian will discover some means of interpreting the daily records of the press, which offers so much information, directly or by inference, concerning the aspirations and life of the people.

III.

All this search of archives, newspapers, and pamphlets is only an attempt to reach the life of the people of the past by a method approximating as nearly as possible that of the scientists of present-day social life, who can study the activities of the masses by means of statistics. The first successes of the new history have been naturally on the socionomic and economic side of life, where the activities of the masses may best be studied without taking account of that disconcerting element occasioned by the personal influence of the "great man"; and many historians think that through tracing the life and death of institutions and by following the development of the social-psychic life, they can establish the primary cause of movement. From this point of view the influence of any one man upon his generation is like the ripples on the surface of a lake, which gradually disappear without even changing permanently the surface. The advantages of this position are so great that it will always find adherents.

Besides these, there are found among the followers of the new history men of another turn of thought, for whom the chief interest in historical research lies on that line where the social-psychic development of the past touches the individuals of any generation, at which contact there is an ever-recurring but changing movement. Historians of the masses are compelled to trace the development of the generic, the typical man, whereas change is actually caused by those variations in each generation from the type. These variations are not due wholly to the physical and psychical environment, but come partly from the accidents of birth, which the historian cannot trace to their first cause. The forces, which are to produce historical movements, are not existent except in the souls of individuals, of which the mass average would take no account. History finds its most absorbing study, therefore, in the play of action and reaction along the frontier line where a new generation enters the contest with "the tradition of all dead generations," which, writes Karl Marx, "lies like a mountain on the brain of the living."

The chief development of this school in America does not mark it off very distinctly. There is the same expansion of source material in order to reach a broader view as is found among the institutional historians. With the search in the archives goes the systematic collection of manuscripts of all descriptions. The letters of John Jones and Jim Smith are important, as by them can be deciphered the soul of the common man. In the same way search is made for all kinds of material that may bring a clearer understanding of the "great man," and many are the "finds" that are being made and interpreted, so that the relation of the men whose heads rise above the general level to those people among whom they live may be really known. By studying the life-history of innumerable individuals whose actions are of importance, and by thus steeping himself in the life of the past, more completely than was done by his predecessors, the historian is getting behind the State law, the party platform, and similar documents, which have formed the stock in trade of the older historians, and is discovering the real purposes and desires of the people.

IV.

It is a commonplace among American scholars to-day that the older historians have neglected what is unquestionably the most important event of our history, namely: the development of the West, that great seething "melting pot," into which all the nations of the world have poured their contributions to be fused into the American people. There is a group of American historians who believe that westward expansion should be the centre of our view as we gaze back over the past generations; it must be the basis of our teleological reasoning. Naturally, the older historians interpreted our past in the light of the Civil War, that stupendous and dramatic conflict which was so titanic in its character that men living during or near such an event could not be expected to regard it as only an incident of more important developments; but, as time passes, we obtain a better perspective, and the fact of our national growth, due largely to the conquest of the West, begins to loom larger in the foreground of our mental picture. A host of problems are being investigated by these "Westerners": how is it that the West has been settled; what is the process by which new national characteristics have been developed; what has been the effect of the different environments upon our people; what is the influence of the discovered sectionalism upon national life? Prof. Frederick Turner has deliminated various economic-social areas, which do not coincide with political boundaries, and has described the influence of their physical and economic peculiarities upon man; and there have recently appeared more detailed studies which show the relation of the economic and political life within such areas. Definitive histories along this line of research may only be expected when it is possible to base a comprehensive synthesis on the studies of geologists, zoölogists, botanists, economists, sociologists, ethnologists, and their allies.

Finally the new movement in historical research has cast aside chauvinism, which has been so long a cause of the low plane of American historical writing. The conception that all history should be interpreted as a gradual development from absolutism towards democracy, and that the Government of the United States represented the culmination of the ages, the highest level reached or to be reached by humanity, was an inadequate and unscientific view for the teleological reasoner, if he desired to discover truth. Yet historians have been obliged to work under the burden of this belief. The recent action of the Legislature of California in condemning a certain monograph on pre-revolutionary conditions as "unpatriotic" proves that part of the public is not yet ready for the unprejudiced study of our past; but the recent "muck-raking" of our popular magazines and newspapers has shaken somewhat this self-complacency of the public, into whose mind there is beginning to penetrate a belief in the possible benefits of other forms of social organizations than our own. The reaction of this change in the public mind on the historian has been immediate and shows itself in a more careful examination of the sources for the purpose of discovering the truth irrespective of our national pride. Under this impulse we may expect less prejudiced views of such events as the struggle between Great Britain and her colonies, of our various wars, of the slavery contest, of the development of our educational system, and in short of the whole past of the people.

This paper can pretend to indicate only the direction of recent historical development, and no doubt some important lines of research have been omitted; but this is inevitable, for the "new history" has as yet a very meagre literature. Its actualities are small, but to one who knows the men and their work its potentialities seem to give promise of future results which will make the history of America more nearly scientific and finally justify the leadership of the universities in this field of research.

Clarence Walworth Alvord.
University of Illinois.

FRENCH BOOK NOTES.

Paris, April 20.

"Mémoires du Capitan Alonso de Contreras" (H. Champion), an autobiography not easy to be had in the racy Spanish original, has been done very adequately into French, with occasional notes by Marcel Lami and Léo Rouanet,

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the latter being a specialist in the popular literature of Spain in the sixteenth century. The poet of the Conquistadores, José Maria de Heredia, was intending to translate it; and the contemporary, Lope de Vega, who was a friend of the Capitan, also intended writing an heroic poem about him, wanting which the adventurer spelled out his own story, "without rhetoric or discretion." The book most like it in our own literature is Hope's "Anastasius," which was so persistently attributed to Byron; but that is infinitely longer-winded and less real, because its author knew how to write and was not writing his own story. The adventures of Contreras show his rise "from a scullion to be a Commander of Malta." He was "at once a hero and a ruffian, saving people and plundering them, deserving glory and the gallows." In this judgment, his translators hardly allow enough to the relative morality of violence in the flow of ages. The sap of a keener life than ours mounts up all through this "discourse of my life since I went off at fourteen to serve the King in the year 1595 to the end of the year 1630 on the first day of October, when I began this relation." The Commander of Malta, as he had then become, kept on relating till 1633; and leaves of later date are missing from his MS. which is in the Biblioteca Nacional of Madrid. If an English translation be tried, the publisher will have to lose a few more pages in which adventures not usually spoken of in our polite society are recounted crudely. Yet the ninth chapter—"I go away to become a hermit and they put me in prison while I am a hermit"—is both edifying and obviously sincere.

"Greco ou le Secret de Tolède" (Emile-Paul), by Maurice Barrès, may profitably be read after the Commander of Malta's adventures. It lingers over the art of Greco, who, from a boy of Crete, became a great religious painter of sixteenth-century Spain; and its aim is to open into twentieth-century souls windows from that other world. They are mainly stained-glass windows, whereas artless Contreras did his deeds in the open air and along the open sea. Besides the adequacy of his style, Barrès has an advantage over most English authors; he has had, in his youth at least, some personal acquaintance with the God of the Spaniards, in whose faith they wrought religious art and prayed in Toledo and fought Turks and Moors and English on the high seas. While it may be doubted if Maurice Barrès has attained to full comprehension, it is interesting to follow him in the contemplation of the paintings of Greco—"this Cretan who makes us understand best the contemporaries of Cervantes and St. Theresa." The book ends by bringing down to the commonplace present that spiritual exaltation which made the greatness of Spain, of her bad and good alike:

> Such a state of soul does not seem compatible with great civilization, for example, with the employment of a railway station-master. But such states of soul leave in Toledo an atmosphere which more than one who does not suspect it would profit by breathing.

"D'Artagnan" (Calmann-Lévy), by Charles Samaran, gives us in turn "the veridical story of a hero of romance." The romance is of Alexandre Dumas; in history the hero was captain of the King's Musketeers. He was killed at the stirring siege of Maestricht on Sunday, the 25th of June, 1673, which was not his day to fight, since he had been at it all the preceding night. Before his body was recovered from beneath the walls, four of his musketeers were killed around it or, as the legend says, eighty. The official poet wrote, "D'Artagnan and glory in one coffin lie." The present biographer, ending the veracious account of the hero's life, adds:

> Our melancholy is weighted by something like remorse. Will not the true history of d'Artagnan seem very pale beside his exploits in romance? Will it not spoil for many readers of Dumas the unmixed joys they have felt in following through love and war the adventures of the dashing Mousquetaire? And yet, perhaps, the expressive figure of Charles de Batz-Castelmore, known as d'Artagnan, deserved to live both in the truculent lines of romance and in severer and colder history. Long indeed it might be supposed that, a personage of legend, he had come forth armed and plumed from Dumas's brain. Henceforth we shall know better what he was in flesh and blood and bone—a Cadet de Gascogne, resourceful and choice soldier of Old France, penetrated with the sense of his duties, perfect servant of his King, and ready any minute to shed his blood for him.

"Lettres du Baron de Castelnau (1728-1793" (H. Champion), edited with notes besides the complete index of proper names which makes such books valuable, by Baron de Blaÿ de Gaix, is prefaced by the veteran specialist of French "letters," Arthur Chuquet. The Baron de Castelnau was an officer of carabineers in the Seven Years' War; and these familiar letters express his opinion very frankly on his generals and other things which have become matter of history. He lived to marry and to be guillotined at the last by the Terror in Angers; his daughter was shot soon after, because she embroidered "Sacred Hearts" supposed to be for the Vendeans; his wife learned of his death as she was dragged on foot to prison, but her turn for the guillotine had not come when Robespierre fell; and a son was forgotten in yet another prison. The letters do not reach down to these tragic events, and, except for these death notices, the book is of the old régime. It is published by the Baron's grand-nephew, who adds the "counsels to his children" drawn up by Castelnau's brother, his own grandfather, in 1777—a testimony of high order to the stern moral principle of a family of that misunderstood time. From the same publisher, we may note here two other volumes of letters edited directly by Professor Chuquet, each being a first series belonging to later years of Napoleon—"Lettres de 1812" and "Lettres de 1815"—all written in the fleeting intervals of enduring wars, and all more or less significant in history as genuine documents of the time and spot.

"Les Vainqueurs de la Bastille" (H. Champion), by Joseph Durieux, is very unlike literature and yet most fascinating to those who wish to have acquaintance with the real men that made history. The main part of the book is taken up with classified and annotated lists of the combatants who actually played a part in the storming of the Bastille: the *vainqueurs brevetés*, or those whose names were put forth in the official tableau; the Guards, grenadiers, and fusiliers; the Basoches or clerks at the courts of justice; the volunteers; and various citizens, soldiers, and women. There is an introduction explaining all these classes and what was done in recognition of their deeds; appendixes, with lists of the combatants by departments or countries of birth, of the dead and wounded, and of their widows and children; and Forget's memoir on the powder dépôt at the Bastille. Then there are classified lists, five in all, of bibliography, and a complete alphabetic list of names. It is not easy to point out to the general reader, who would, however, find many things for himself in it, the singular value such a book has for one who wishes to gain something like exact acquaintance with the men of the French Revolution and with its women—for such as they were at the beginning, such they remained to the end, the proportions varying only. We have here a glimpse (for once not indicated by the author) of at least one of the ignoble assassins of the Princesse de Lamballe, just as in the list of those assassins we find one who cropped up still later among the brigand bands under the Directory. Unfortunately, not all writers as competent as the present author have such admirable indexes, by which to trace such men. Regularly, M. Durieux gives all that is known of each hero of the Bastille, down to his last demand for a pension forty years later—and it is this which makes his work so profitable.

"Etait-ce Louis XVII évadé du Temple?" (Perrin), by Madame J. de Saint-Léger, is a collection of documents, unpublished for the most part, copied from police and judicial archives and woven into a continued narrative of the imprisonment and trial (1815-1818) of the

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first of the more notorious "lost Dauphins." This was the mysterious and grotesque Mathurin Bruneau, as the judicial sentence left him, or Phelippeau, as the latest specialist, G. de Manteyer, believes him to have been, or Hervagault, and perhaps the real Louis XVII, also as Madame de Saint-Léger seems to suspect, or all of them in one reappearing later in the Pretender Baron de Richemont, as Le Normant de Varennes labored to prove. The present reviewer has tried to put together the certain facts one after the other in order of time concerning this "Charles de Navarre," as he called himself until he came out openly as the escaped Louis XVII. He enters in no way into the Naundorff claims which were made last year an actuality in a report to the French Senate. The work of Madame J. de Saint-Léger, to which G. Lenôtre gives a sympathetic preface, is of great use and an almost necessary introduction to the documentary study of this historical mystery. It has been criticised, but not in sufficient detail, by G. de Manteyer, by the Robespierrist *Annales Révolutionnaires* (October - December, 1911), and by Frédéric Masson.

"Mélanges d'histoire" (Emile-Paul), by E. Angot, opens with twenty-eight clearly written pages on six months during which the absolutely genuine Dauphin had the Simons as his keepers in the prison where he is supposed to have died considerably later. Now it is the woman Simon who accredited all escaped Dauphins by the story in which she persisted until her death, long after the Bourbons came back in the person of the Dauphin's uncle, Louis XVIII. M. Angot is all for the death in the Temple prison; but the uncertain behavior of the Dauphin's sister, when Duchesse d'Angoulême, still keeps the mystery growing. S. D.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

In "Friendship's Offering" for 1826 there is a remarkable poem which is heralded by the editor in a fashion that indicates his high appreciation of it. The editor was Thomas Kibble Hervey, a man of influence in the literary world in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, and the author of at least one poem—"The Convict Ship"—which may still be found in some anthologies. The poem and the introductory note read as follows:

TO THE OWL.

[The following splendid lines were written in reference to a murder, whose details somewhat disgustingly occupied the public mind, two years ago. We regret that we are not at liberty to attach to them the name of the author.]

Owl! that lovest the boding sky!
In the murky air,—
What sawest thou there?—
For I heard, through the fog, thy screaming cry!
"The maple's head
Was glowing red,
And red were the wings of the autumn sky;
But a redder gleam
Rose from the stream
That dabbled my feet, as I glided by!"

Owl! that lovest the stormy sky!
Speak, oh! speak!—
What crimsoned thy beak,
And hung on the lids of the staring eye?
"'Twas blood, 'twas blood!
And it rose like a flood,—
And for this I screamed as I glided by!"

Owl! that lovest the midnight sky!
Again, again,
Where are the twain?
Look! while the moon is hurrying by!—
"In the thicket's shade
The one is laid;—
You may see, through the boughs, his moveless eye!"

Owl! that lovest the darkened sky!
A step beyond,
From the silent pond
There rose a low and a murmuring cry:—
"On the water's edge,
Through the trampled sedge,
A bubble burst and gurgled by;
My eyes were dim,
But I looked from the brim,
And I saw in the weeds a dead man lie!"

Owl! that lovest the moonless sky!
Where the casements blaze
With the faggot's rays,
Look! oh, look! what seest thou there?
Owl! what's this,
That snort and hiss,
And why do thy feathers shiver and stare?
"'Tis he! 'tis he!
He sits 'mid the three,
And a breathless woman is on the stair!"

Owl! that lovest the cloudy sky!
Where clank the chains
Through the prison panes,
What there thou hearest tell to me:—
"In her midnight dream,
'Tis a woman's scream,
And she calls on one—on one of Three!"
Look in once more,
Through the grated door:—
"'Tis a soul that prays, in agony!"

Owl! that hatest the morning sky!
On thy pinions gray,
Away,—away,—
I must pray, in charity,
From midnight chime,
To morning prime,—
Miserere, Domine!

These powerful verses refer to the murder of William Weare by John Thurtell, who had as accomplices William Probert and Joseph Hunt. The murder excited a most extraordinary sensation. Weare was a notorious gambler, and among others had fleeced Thurtell, who stood on the same plane morally. To revenge himself on Weare, and to obtain money for further debauchery, was apparently Thurtell's motive. Hunt and Probert were rascals of similar type. They agreed to murder Weare, but the deed was done, unaided, by Thurtell, who first shot Weare and then finished him with the butt end of a pistol. The body was first concealed in the hedge of a lane, then in a pond in Probert's cottage garden, and then removed to another pond. This last transfer of the corpse was watched by Mrs. Probert from a bedroom window. Hence the allusions in the poem. Thurtell on his trial made an eloquent and powerful appeal to the jury, but was convicted and executed at Hertford, January 9, 1824. The murder was perpetrated October 23, 1823. That Coleridge was acquainted with the circumstances of the murder is evidenced by his reference, in "Aids to Reflection," to the skull of Thurtell, which Spurzheim found had the bump of benevolence well developed.

The poem appears anonymously, but Hervey's introduction shows that the author was a notable. Apparently there is a clue to the mystery in a letter written by William Harrison Ainsworth, who was a likely man to know the literary secrets of 1825, when the book was issued. He had been in the closest relations with Hervey, and had acted as a sort of "literary agent"—the term had not then been invented—in obtaining some of the matter used in this very volume. They were both pupils of the Manchester Grammar School. Writing to the friend for whom he had acted, Ainsworth calls attention to two notable items in "Friendship's Offering" for 1826. These are "a song by Hood commencing, 'I remember, I remember,' a simple and beautiful ballad, *and some very extraordinary lines to the Owl by Coleridge.*" In the words which I have italicized there is enough to stimulate the curiosity of the Coleridgeans. Further evidence is desirable, and I hope it may be forthcoming. That Coleridge was an occasional contributor to the annuals is, of course, well known.

In 1825 Coleridge may have shrunk from the association of his name with a topic so grewsome and so sordid as the murder of a cheating gambler by another gambling blackguard, but there is no need for this reticence to-day. The poem shows a weird power not unworthy of the author of "Christabel." WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Correspondence

NEW ENGLISH REQUIREMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A statement of recent legislation by the general faculty of the University of Texas, enacted with a view to cultivating in students the habit of writing good English, may interest some of your iconoclastic correspondents. It should be explained that this institution now requires of every freshman the conventional American college course in composition and rhetoric, involving frequent themes and conferences between student and instructor. To this course about a dozen trained teachers devote all, or a large part, of their time. But in addition every academic or engineering sophomore must finish a second English course requiring a great deal of written work. Even after two years' college training in English, some students fail to write their mother tongue clearly and correctly, as is evidenced by essays and reports prepared for other courses. Suspicion is strong that the students' attitude is reflected in the naïve statement of one of them, who, on being reprimanded for using slovenly and incorrect language in a literary criticism, explained, "I didn't put much English into that paper because I didn't think this was a course in English composition."

There is no thought of abolishing the present requirements, but with the aim of improving such conditions the faculty has created a standing committee on students' use of English. This committee is to pass each term on the written English of every student in the university above the rank of freshman. For this purpose the committee has received authority to call for and inspect all the student's written work submitted in any course, including theses, reports, and examination papers. In effect it is supposed that the committee will not

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feel obliged to examine such papers of a student whose instructors positively declare the English satisfactory; but every student will be notified that his papers are subject to inspection and may govern himself accordingly. If the student's English as exemplified in these papers is unsatisfactory to the committee, he may have extra work assigned to him, even the prescription of an additional English course. But before May 15 of his graduating year he must satisfy the committee's requirements in order to obtain the bachelor's degree in arts, engineering, or law. To assist the committee all instructors are required to report the names of students derelict in this respect.

The chief sponsors for this new plan were not English instructors, though they were, of course, favorable to it, but teachers of other subjects, notably the dean of the faculty, himself a teacher of Greek, and the dean of the law department. After prolonged consideration both in committee and in open session, the plan was approved by the general faculty without a dissenting vote.

This law is avowedly experimental legislation, and its measure of success is problematical. Two objections to which it is open are the unusually wide powers placed in the hands of a committee, and the prodigious labor required of the committee's members. These objections, it is thought, may be overcome by tactful use of the powers granted, and by administrative recognition of committee service as equivalent to so many hours of teaching. Argument that the plan involves considerable expense will be disregarded if the desired results are obtained.

ROBERT ADGER LAW.

Austin, Tex., April 30.

MR. STEAD ON THE SINKING OF THE VICTORIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: At a time when the public is mourning the loss of Mr. W. T. Stead in the Titanic disaster, it may not be without interest to recall his tribute to those who perished in another tragedy of the seas, the sinking of the Victoria. In the *American Review of Reviews* for August, 1893, Mr. Stead wrote an account of the loss of the battleship Victoria, which had occurred in June of that same year. The circumstances which he recounts are not unfamiliar. The British squadron was engaged in naval manœuvres off Tripoli, when the Victoria, which was serving as the flagship for Admiral Tryon, was rammed by the Camperdown in obedience to an order given by the Admiral himself, but based upon a mistaken calculation. After the collision, the silence was such that every word of the commander could be heard on the decks. Each order was executed as if at drill. The ship was directed at full speed towards the shore only seven miles away, but only two miles could be covered. The crew were standing in perfect discipline when the end came. The ship turned completely over in the water. The screws continued to revolve, bringing a cruel death to those few who were struggling in the water. In three minutes more the boat sank, taking with her to death the Admiral and three hundred and thirty-eight seamen. The last that was seen of the Admiral, he was clinging to the bridge with his left hand, and had thrown his right arm before his eyes to shut out the sight.

In many ways the sinking of the Titanic has recalled this earlier tragedy, so that words spoken of one may be fitly applied to the other. As these are the words of one who perished in a like disaster, with the same quiet courage in which he exults, they have a peculiar right to be remembered now:

> Ever and anon the sea seizes or makes opportunity to wreak a shrewd vengeance. . . . Sometimes a great storm arises, . . . but oftener, when the waves are still and danger seems afar, destruction swoops down upon the victor. . . . Britannia, while sorrowing for her sons who went out but return no more forever, sheds no unworthy tears and makes no fretful moan. She only asks if they bore themselves worthily at the supreme moment. . . . Notwithstanding the sense of loss, the sinking of the Victoria is already coming to be regarded with a feeling of pride, of gratitude and exultation, rather than melancholy. . . . With the exception of the one irreparable mistake, nothing went wrong—nothing was done that ought not to have been done; everything was tested under the breaking strain of imminent death, and everything and every one was found to be perfect and entire, wanting nothing. . . . Death is the sovereign alchemist who assays the value of the coin struck in the mint of life. Death is the supreme test. All the incidents of heroic unselfishness and a comradeship that is stronger than death—these things are a priceless addition to the heritage of our land. . . . Such things are to nations as the bread of life. . . . These were not picked souls. . . . They were taken at random out of the rank and file of life and put into the crucible. . . . So long as the chance samples of our common folk can die as did the men of the Victoria, there is not much fear but that the Empire will live.

E. G. C.

Lawrence, Kan., May 1.

MACAULAY ON ROOSEVELT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The wisdom of the ancients is daily drawn upon for warnings and precedents; I see Bacon and Blackstone commenting on the campaign in the morning paper, and here is Macaulay on the situation. In his essay on Frederick the Great, we read:

> For his commercial policy, however, there is some excuse. He had on his side illustrious examples and popular prejudice. Grievously as he erred, he erred in company with his age. In other departments his meddling was altogether without apology. He interfered with the course of justice, as well as with the course of trade; and set up his own crude notions of equity against the law as expounded by the unanimous voice of the gravest magistrates. It never occurred to him that a body of men whose lives were passed in adjudicating on questions of civil rights, were more likely to form correct opinions on such questions than a prince whose attention was divided between a thousand objects, and who probably never had read a law-book through. The resistance opposed to him by the tribunals inflamed him to fury. He reviled his Chancellor. He kicked the shins of his Judges. He did not, it is true, intend to act unjustly. He firmly believed that he was doing right, and defending the poor against the wealthy. Yet this well-meant meddling probably did far more harm than all the explosions of his evil passions during the whole of his long reign.

S. M. I.

Boston, May 4.

SLANG IN KANSAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In view of the somewhat wide publicity recently given to the report that the department of English at the University of Kansas has entered on a crusade against slang, it may be proper to say that it has done nothing of the sort. To the best of its ability the department has always opposed such flippant slanginess as "N." illustrates so amply from recent issues of the *University Daily Kansan*, in his letter published in your issue of April 25; and I think it will continue to do so. Obviously, its efforts have been unavailing, so far as the *Kansan* is concerned. It is but fair to note that, though the *Kansan* announces itself as "the official paper of the University of Kansas," the department of English is not now allowed to sustain any relation whatever to it, not even that of occasional adviser. No doubt, it may be said that this fact affords all the better evidence of the department's failure to impress the young men and women of the University of Kansas with an abiding sense of the truth that a reasonably dignified and respectful utterance is a thing from every point of view well worth while. Perhaps that is true. But anyhow, I am sure that our young journalists at the University of Kansas look upon themselves as very practical fellows, genuine newspaper men who know a thing or two about American journalism as practiced to-day, and whose freedom to cut verbal capers that will keep such academic persons as mere professors of rhetoric in a condition of perpetual shock, is very precious to them. Without exception, the comments that I saw made by newspapers in this part of the country on the reputedly new hostility of the department of English to the use of slang, were in a flippant and semi-derisive vein; a tone evidently taken, not because the hostility was supposed to be somewhat belated, but rather because it was regarded as essentially ridiculous. One of those newspapers is a journal of wide influence, well disposed to the University of Kansas, whose own headlines are as a rule unusually free from the slanginess of yellow journalism. So long as the *Kansan* is entirely in charge of professional students of journalism, as it now is, and so long as even the most respectable and powerful of the newspapers published in this vicinity see nothing but a subject for derision in the hostility of English teachers to the slang of the moment, and to all manner of verbal flippancy and smartness, so long, I am afraid, it will be in the power of "N." to keep making additions to his list of linguistic atrocities found in the headlines of the *University Daily Kansan*.

R. D. O'LEARY.

University of Kansas, April 29.

SOCIAL ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: With her (it is usually her) ingenious euphemisms and mellifluous flow of superlatives, the "society reporter" of the provincial newspapers has made large contributions to the gayety of American life. A recent example in an Arkansas paper, however, rather outdoes the ordinary run of "social notices," and deserves a wider circulation among students of English than it will get at home. The "portals" were of a

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four-roomed cottage. I have merely substituted impersonal initials for the names, for in this wider publicity the "honorees" would prefer, I am sure, to remain anonymous. R. G. THWAITES.

Madison, Wis., May 2.

Very Informal Tea.

Verbally bidden a number of friends wended their way on last Saturday afternoon to the pretty cottage home of Mr. and Mrs. H., who, in her characteristic thoughtful way, arranged this social hour, to pay court to her household guests, Miss M, her great-aunt; Miss B, an aunt, and Miss S, a friend—all of Wisconsin. Guarding the portals and welcoming the incoming guest was Mrs. H. V., who in her sweet way directed them to the hostess and her trio of charming honorees. Informality everywhere reigned; just the usual attractiveness of the home found accent in great crystals of spring blossoms. Incidentally and with a careless care, the winsome Miss N. led the way to the dining room. A rare beauty board gleamed with crystal, centred with a huge bowl of "pink pinks" about which burned pink tapers under pink shades, casting a roseate hue over the cluny lace cover and the crystal bon-bon trays. At either end of the table were seated Mrs. A. P. and Mrs. J. D., pouring a delicious tea concoction from exquisite tea urns. In this and the tempting sandwich service were Miss A. and Miss V. chattingly presiding. Much pleasure was enjoyed both by the delightful little house-party and their many guests—both gowned in the very top notch of style and beauty.

Textbooks

PEDAGOGY.

The teacher who should undertake to keep up with the literature of his profession in these days would have but scant time left for teaching, to say nothing of the distracting influence of a host of varying theories whose sole point of agreement, one is tempted to say, is the thesis that "whatever is, is wrong." In "All the Children of All the People" (Macmillan), by William Hawley Smith, the blame for all our educational woes is again heaped upon the alleged domination of public schools by "classical colleges," regardless of the fact that our young scientists can find scores of routes to their Ph.D.'s which will not take them near enough to either Greek or Latin to saddle upon their intellectual shoulders the slightest retarding weight of first-hand knowledge of the Greek and Latin terms which they are obliged to use. Mr. Smith, as so many other devotees of the "New Education" have done, butts savagely at Lowell's (misquoted) definition of a university. If he will but acquaint himself with that definition in full, with the author's own elucidation of it in the Harvard Anniversary Address, he will readily see the consummate folly of his remark that "Lowell was a great man in many ways, but he was short in his ideas as to the true purpose of educative work for the people of a democracy who have to earn a living and hoe their own rows."

"High School Education" (Scribner), edited by Charles H. Johnston, ambitiously undertakes "to treat from every angle possible the best approaches, theoretical and practical, to the genuine problems of high-school programmes of study and curriculums, and of all the special courses of study which a high school may hope to administer and teach." The editor, dean of the School of Education in the University of Kansas, contributes chapters on Current Demands upon the Programme of Studies, and the Disciplinary Basis of Courses of Study, while the remaining twenty-four chapters are written by various well-known school and college men, of whom the University of Michigan furnishes the largest number.

From Columbia University, in the Teachers College series of Contributions to Education, we have three new volumes dealing respectively with "Spinoza as Educator," "The Educational Views and Influence of DeWitt Clinton," and "The Social Composition of the Teaching Population." The author of the first, William Louis Rabenort, would have done well not to set the stumbling-block of a misshapen introductory sonnet between the reader and an inherently attractive subject. The study of Clinton's educational influence, by Edward A. Fitzpatrick, is an admirable example of the way in which such work should be done, and constitutes an important addition to New York educational history. The amount and variety of statistical material furnished in Lotus D. Coffman's study of the social make-up of the teaching population almost lead one to suggest a society for the protection of the teacher against the cruelty of the *questionnaire*. And yet many of his tables are of genuine interest and value.

Dean Briggs of Harvard and Radcliffe is the author of a readable little volume on "Girls and Education," published by Houghton Mifflin. Three chapters—to the girl who would cultivate herself, to school girls at graduation, and to college girls—are followed by an address delivered at the Bryn Mawr commencement of last June.

ENGLISH.

If American students do not read, write, and speak well, it is not for lack of text-book assistance. Twice a year there are printed "Sea-Brownie" elementary readers and "Great Speeches and How to Make Them" to a number that would suffice for our educational purposes if all the previous textbooks were destroyed. As usual, a large proportion of the recent publications are of dubious value; but a few are welcome and will prove useful. One of these few is "The Rhetorical Principles of Narration" (Houghton Mifflin), by Prof. C. L. Maxcy of Williams College. The aim of the book is a compromise between that of Professor Perry's "Types of Prose Fiction" and that of the short-cut-to-short-story-success textbooks; in other words, the book is addressed to both the student and the writer of narration. "Few courses," the author writes in the preface, "offer better material for arousing interest in good literature than does a course in narrative composition." Whoever agrees with this view will find Professor Maxcy's book extremely valuable. The style is vigorous and agreeable, the examples are apt and abundant, and the "rhetorical principles" are discussed with unusual clearness.

The problem of teaching engineers to write acceptably has become more and more perplexing; the usual freshman composition course has generally proved unsuitable, and, for want of good textbooks, a different course has been hard to plan. Prof. S. C. Earle's "The Theory and Practice of Technical Writing" (Macmillan) will go far towards removing this difficulty. Recognizing the peculiarity of the problem, and recognizing the fact that engineers are called upon to do a kind of writing different from that done by the merchant, the lawyer, and the scholar, Professor Earle has prepared a book that ought to prove serviceable in many of our engineering colleges. "Sweetness and Light" may be just the thing for the engineering student to read carefully; but he will find in "Major Squire's Multiplex Telephony System" a better model for his compositions.

"An Introduction to the English Classics" (Ginn), by Professors Trent and Brewster of Columbia University, and C. L. Hanson of Mechanic Arts High School, Boston, suggests a method for the study of the English and American classics listed in the current College Entrance Requirements in English. The authors discuss, in a concise style that is highly provocative of thought, typical novels, plays, poems, etc., to the number of sixty, from the "Iliad" to Huxley's essays, in each case dividing the material into introduction, occasion, and setting, the argument and the incident, construction and style, and other divisions appropriate to the various classics. If our teachers must prepare students for college by such a method as this, they will be wise in making use of this example of the method. What the book aims to do, it does uncommonly well.

Textbooks in English literature have been published as freely as ever. Thanks to the fluctuating college entrance requirements, and thanks to the competition among publishers, editors have been agreeably busy in preparing new editions, each of which, we are told, incorporates novel and valuable features. Shakespeare's plays have fared as well as usual. In addition to the new volumes in the Tudor series, we have received "Romeo and Juliet" (Houghton Mifflin), edited by Prof. William Strunk, jr., in the Riverside Literature Series; "King Henry the Fifth" (Silver, Burdett), edited by Edgar Coit Morris, "for use in secondary schools prior to the fourth year"; "Twelfth Night" (Ginn), in the New Hudson Shakespeare, recommended by its foot-notes instead of the customary perplexing thicket of notes at the end; and "Hamlet" (Ginn), edited by the Rev. Henry Hudson, school edition, in the Standard English Classics. In the last of these our attention is drawn equally to the serviceable notes and to the unsatisfactory introduction. We are told that Hamlet "is mad in spots and at times. . . . He *ought* to be crazy, and it were vastly to his credit, both morally and mentally, to be so"; and then the "members of the medical profession, deeply learned in the science, and of approved skill in the treatment, of insanity," are marched in to testify to Hamlet's sad derangement. We do not quarrel with the editor who has discerned the open secret of Hamlet and who pronounces him insane; but we do wince at being told that he was mad in spots and that he is therefore to be congratulated.

With the exception of "The Essential Poetry of Pope," an entirely acceptable little volume recently added to the New Universal Library (Dutton), the new textbooks of poetry are more or less miscellaneous collections avowedly designed to meet the college entrance requirements. Perhaps the most useful of these collections is "Palgrave's Golden Treasury" (Merrill), an ab-

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normally attractive textbook containing, in addition to Palgrave's notes, a fourteen-page study of lyric poetry and further notes by Allan Abbott. The agreeably written introduction reviews briefly the nature of lyric poetry, of figures of speech—wisely restricted to the simile, the metaphor, and personification—of the pastoral, of rhythm, and of the commoner stanzaic forms. The notes, including those by Palgrave, will not give the student the impression that poetry is akin in difficulty to higher mathematics; they are confined to thirty-odd pages, and they present essential facts rather than æsthetic comment. At the close are two pages of suggestive and generally feasible "Topics for Study"; in particular we approve of the assignment of one poet for special study by each pupil, provided that poet is not John Wilmot or Anna Laetitia Barbauld.

CLASSICS.

Classical students have long needed a brief but comprehensive and readable history of classical philology. To meet this need Prof. H. T. Peck has published his "History of Classical Philology" (Macmillan). His catholic taste, wide study, and scholarly reputation pointed him out as especially fitted to write such a history, but his performance falls far short of expectation. This book must have been prepared or at least put through the press with great haste, for the proofreading is abominable, misspellings abound, particularly in proper names, which often appear in two or three forms, and some sentences seem to have no meaning. There are numerous wrong dates, as well as graver faults. There is a lack of proportion and inequality of treatment, which show clearly the tastes and preferences of the author, rather than his scientific judgment and method. We should expect from this book that he was a student of ancient society rather than of philology. Consequently, while the reader will find here much to interest, and not a little to amuse him, he must be prepared to check every statement of fact by reference to some more accurate treatise.

An excellent edition of Plato's "Phædo" (Frowde) is that by John Burnet, the editor of Plato in the Oxford Series of Classical Texts. No changes have been introduced into the text, but we have an elaborate introduction and a serviceable commentary. The latter is scholarly, in excellent taste, devoted principally to interpretation, not to grammatical discussion. The main interest lies in the introduction, in which Professor Burnet tries to show that Plato gives us a more accurate picture of the real Socrates than does Xenophon. Most recent commentators have followed the lead of Hegel in asserting that Xenophon's Socrates is a portrait truer to the life. But Xenophon was hardly more than twenty-five years old when he saw Socrates for the last time, and his later life was spent away from Athens, so that he had little opportunity even of coming in contact with the more intimate circle of Socrates's followers, to which Simmias and Cebes belonged. Many of the stories in the "Memorabilia" are obviously at second-hand, and some look very much as if they had been drawn from Plato himself. In further support of his contention Professor Burnet asserts that the "Theory of Ideas" was not original with Plato, but that he got it from Socrates, who in turn derived it from the Pythagoreans. These views are not new, but have been more or less discredited in recent years. Perhaps Professor Burnet's advocacy will give them a fresh interest to students of Plato.

The second edition of Prof. S. B. Platner's "Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome" follows the first, after an interval of seven years (Allyn & Bacon). On its first appearance, this book was accepted as an authoritative treatise, and, while it met with much criticism as to details, its completeness and thoroughness were cordially acknowledged. The new edition shows changes on almost every page. The earlier criticisms have been all carefully considered, and many corrections introduced. Although comparatively little has been added to our knowledge of Ancient Rome by the excavations of recent years, the number of pages has increased from 497 to 520. Some new illustrations have been added, while others have been removed. A new map of the Forum has been taken from Baedeker. Considerable additions have been made to the bibliographies, mainly in citations from current periodicals. In its present form, the book is thoroughly trustworthy and indispensable to students and teachers of Latin.

The new "School Cicero," (American Book Company), by J. R. Bishop, F. A. King, and N. W. Helm, differs from the customary editions, by the inclusion of the "Pro Murena," as well as the "Pro Milone," the "Pro Marcello," and the "Pro Ligario," in addition to the usual six. Something similar was attempted in 1891 by Prof. H. W. Johnston, who, in his edition, substituted the "Pro Murena," the "Pro Sulla," and the "Pro Sestio" for the "De Imperio" and the "Pro Archia." This innovation did not commend itself to classical teachers, and in the recent edition of 1910, Professor Johnston returned to the recognized six. It will be interesting to observe whether this new experiment succeeds. The present edition presents the usual type of textbook. An introduction discusses Cicero's life, the Roman Body Politic, and similar matters, closing with an unusually extended bibliography. The notes are brief and not overloaded with strings of grammatical references; perhaps there is too much translation. The vocabulary also shows restraint. The illustrations are good, but not numerous. Altogether, the edition is commendable.

"Selected Letters of Pliny" (Scott, Foresman), by H. M. Kingery, is intended for freshmen and sophomores. The introduction is brief, but sympathetic and without pedantry. The notes, which are at the bottom of the page, give more translation than is necessary, and hardly enough information. The selection of letters is thoroughly representative, including, of course, those on the eruption of Vesuvius and on the Christians. Proper names are collected in an index. The book is useful.

A unique contribution to the apparatus of high-school teaching is "Two Latin Plays" (Ginn), by Susan Paxson. These two little plays, "A Roman School" and "A Roman Wedding," are interesting and amusing, as well as instructive. We find Cicero, Catiline, Antony, Cæsar, Pompey, Brutus appearing as boys in the first; while, in the second, we have the marriage of Piso and Cicero's daughter Tullia. The language is virtually a cento from Cicero's writings, put together with much skill. In some few cases the Latin is barbarous, and should be corrected. An amusing anachronism, recognized and defended by the author, is the inclusion of modern songs, such as "Mica, mica, parva stella," "Ioannes, Ioannes, tibicine natus," and "Iacobulus Horner," in the "Roman School." In the "Roman Wedding," the songs and invocations are partly taken from Catullus, partly original centos. Suggestions for music and costume are appended. This little book is significant of the new spirit which is rapidly becoming dominant in high-school teaching of Latin.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

"Le Français et sa patrie" (Sanborn), by L. R. Talbot, consists of a series of conversations and letters, in an accurate but colorless French, dealing with the experiences of two American students in France. Mr. Talbot writes chiefly of the customs and interests of modern Paris, with historical digressions and accounts of visits to the important monuments and of excursions here and there in the provinces. The material is varied in itself and is well arranged. After the text proper are printed several well-known modern poems and the words and music of five or six good songs.

There is no end to the editing of Daudet. The latest selection, "Neuf Contes choisis" (Holt), is satisfactorily prepared by Prof. V. E. François.

Professor Cloran has published a very diligent edition of "Atala" (Jenkins). The introduction contains good summaries of the other works of Chateaubriand. The notes really constitute a detailed study of Chateaubriand's many borrowings from Charlevoix and William Bartram.

W. O. Farnsworth has edited Sardou's "Les Pattes de mouche" (Heath) with a thoroughness worthy of a better piece of literature. It is an excellent acting comedy, but in book form its faults in construction and its lack of characterization are very noticeable, and many of the scenes are simply dull. The play is none the less an excellent basis for the study of idiomatic conversational French, and the precise care with which the vocabulary has been prepared will enable the text to have its due linguistic effectiveness.

"A Spanish Grammar for Schools and Colleges" (Holt), by Profs. E. W. Olmsted and Arthur Gordon, is a large and comprehensive work, containing much material that is not to be found in other books of the sort. The amount of grammatical minutiæ with which the beginner is confronted even in the earliest lessons will doubtless seem excessive to most teachers, and few will agree that the student should be made to memorize with each lesson fifty or more new words. The book is likely to render most service in work with advanced classes or as a reference grammar. The statements are clear verbally and typographically, and the examples are plenty and good.

F. W. Morrison has edited for Heath a number of "Cuentos modernos" selected by Prof. Fonger de Haan. The authorship of the stories is not indicated in any case. Few of them possess much literary merit, but they will serve well, thanks to good editing, as a basis for linguistic study and

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for acquaintance with many phases of modern Spanish life.

Three excellent books have appeared in Holt's New Spanish Series, Hartzenbusch's comedy, "La Coja y el encogido," edited by Prof. J. Geddes; Ayala's "Consuelo," edited by Prof. A. M. Espinosa, and a collection of "Spanish Ballads," edited by Prof. S. G. Morley. The two plays are well worth reading and study, and these editions make them available for effective use in any course on modern Spanish literature. Professor Morley's collection of ballads is a notable piece of work. It should prove eminently successful in the classroom, for the poetry is of a type to appeal directly and strongly to the healthy undergraduate, and the admirable care and completeness with which the introduction and the notes have been prepared will make it a convenient handbook for scholars. It contains some bibliographical material that is new and valuable.

F. W. C. Lieder's edition of Schiller's "Don Carlos" (Frowde) is the first to be published with English apparatus. It is a careful and full compilation of matters of fact and opinion, including indeed, in the notes, some superfluous matter. Interpretation and illustration of details have been the editor's chief aim; there is little consideration of the drama as a whole or as a composition of parts. To the editor's mind the fault of an illogical and complicated plot is offset by eloquent language, exalted ideas, dramatic situations, and penetrating portrayal of characters. Even these qualities are rather assumed as self-evident than demonstrated; the last would be difficult to demonstrate. Since the play is significant principally as the product of a period of transition in the development of Schiller's art, Dr. Lieder has given an account, though slight, of the artistic and political constellation of this period. A bibliography of works in which Don Carlos is the hero or on which Schiller's drama had direct or indirect influence is followed by a special bibliography for Schiller. Dr. Lieder is an experienced bibliographer. Eight appendices and an index complete the comprehensive volume.

Though announced earlier, M. B. Evans's edition of Hebbel's "Agnes Bernauer" (Heath) is issued later than the edition by C. von Klenze. It is an entirely independent work which nevertheless profits, as the editor acknowledges, from its predecessor. The first impression that it gives is one of agreeable compactness; there is closer attention to minutiæ than Von Klenze everywhere gave, especially in the notes, but also in the introduction. On the larger bearings of the subject Von Klenze's introduction is, however, somewhat more satisfactory.

In the "Introduction to German" (Holt), by Eduard Prokosch, and "Beginners' German" (Scribner), by Max Walter and C. A. Krause, we have two attempts, similar and yet different one from the other, to smooth the path for those who wish, or are made, to learn grammar by observation and induction. Neither book, indeed, dispenses with a systematic formulation of the phonological and morphological facts: Prokosch appends to his exercises a treatise; Walter and Krause are content with tables. Both volumes provide for the oral use of German at the start of the instruction. Prokosch lays most weight upon the intensive study of texts; Walter and Krause begin with instructive and easily comprehensible conversations before proceeding to texts; and this is the principal difference between the two applications of the so-called natural method. In the use of this method more depends upon the teacher than upon the book. A teacher of comparatively little experience would probably be glad of the greater fulness of Prokosch's manual, and he would find reinforcement in the sobriety of its tone—by which we do not mean dulness. But the born teacher and the clever pupil will rejoice in the vivacity and humor of Walter and Krause. True to their motto, "Mehr Freude an der Schule," they stimulate all the instincts of youth, whether these be curiosity, military solidarity, or enthusiasm that vents itself in song.

HISTORY.

Ostensibly "a complete course of study in history from the first to the eighth grades inclusive," W. F. Bliss's "History in the Elementary Schools" (American Book Co.) is in reality a pretty full outline of American history for the last two grammar grades, with very brief topical suggestions about world history preceding. An appendix contains sketches of stories and plays for the earlier grades.

The publication of historical source material for schools shows no decline. Two volumes of the American History in Literature series (Moffat, Yard), edited by Lilian M. Briggs, comprise selected speeches and messages of Washington, John Adams, Patrick Henry, and Lincoln, with short biographical introductions, but no notes. The idea of the series is excellent, and capable of considerable extension. Edgar W. Ames's "Readings in American History" (Merrill), of which two volumes have reached us, includes narrative extracts as well as speeches. The books are too brief to meet the needs of an extended course of study, but will be useful where nothing more elaborate can be had.

Alice M. Atkinson's "European Beginnings of American History" (Ginn) is a novel and interesting departure in history teaching. Following in the main the suggestions of the Committee of Eight of the American Historical Association, Miss Atkinson has prepared for sixth-grade pupils, at which stage it is supposed that the regular use of a textbook may be begun, an elementary sketch of European history, particularly of the history of England, to the end of the sixteenth century, as an introduction to the study of American history. Such a summary is a difficult task at best, and some of Miss Atkinson's pages will, we fear, prove rather serious reading for the boys and girls to whom they are addressed; but as a whole the book shows real skill in writing for children, and is likely to prove a boon to teachers who must carry out this newest part of the historical programme.

There is so much that is attractive about the general appearance and make-up of David S. Muzzey's "An American History" (Ginn), and the text itself is so readable, that it would be a pleasure to commend the book without serious qualifications. Unfortunately, however, the author, in his effort to dwell only upon what is permanently worth while, to minimize antiquarian beginnings, and emphasize the victories of peace rather than those of war, has constructed a book whose proportions seem to us frankly exaggerated. The period of origins and colonial development is traversed with breathless haste, one-fourth of the total space sufficing for the record of events down to 1783; while another fourth carries us to 1854. Naturally, early military events are sketched in barest outline, as if it were only from disagreeable necessity that they must be told at all; while the story of the most recent happenings, agitations, and controversies is set forth at length. We do not recall a textbook of recent date in which England's treatment of the colonies is more airily condemned. The least virtue of a schoolbook is that it is accurate, yet the positive errors of detail are so numerous as to constitute a serious blemish. Doubtless it is the right of an author, even in an elementary work, to present a subject as he thinks it ought to be presented, to emphasize what he believes to be important, and to relegate to a secondary place or to the obscurity of silence what he regards as of minor consequence; but there is such a thing as a consensus of competent opinion regarding the relative significance of historical periods and events, departure from which is to be justified only upon indubitable proof that such opinion is unsound. It is much to be regretted that this latest illustration of the "new history," in spite of its many merits and undeniable literary interest, should not be as true as it is new.

Hilda Johnstone's "A Hundred Years of History" (Longmans), dealing with the period from 1216 to 1327, is made up entirely of extracts from contemporary records and chronicles, without connecting narrative, and with only a few notes explanatory of allusions or difficult terms in the text. Few American schools treat any period of English history so much in detail, but as a supplementary book for the teacher or the school library, the volume has usefulness.

Of recent textbooks of civil government, the first place should be given to William B. Guitteau's "Government and Politics in the United States" (Houghton Mifflin). Data of the more practical sort are abundant; the references include substantial treatises as well as elementary works, and there are numerous illustrations. A supplementary chapter on the government of the State of New York is contributed by Milton J. Fletcher. For schools that can devote a good deal of time to the subject, the volume may be heartily commended. Prof. James W. Garner's "Government in the United States" (American Book Co.) also emphasizes the operations rather than the organization of government. The questions for research, of which considerable point is made, are many of them rather formidable, and at best more suitable for college classes. "The American Republic" (Century), by S. E. Forman, is an abridgment of the same author's "Advanced Civics," with a really helpful equipment of notes, suggestive questions, and exercises.

"An Outline of British History" (Rivingtons), by Arthur D. Innes, is a suggestive and useful manual on a novel plan. The narrative is grouped into three sections, dividing at 1558 and 1763. Each section begins with a brief chronological outline, followed by two or more chapters of political summary, and then by chapters on industry, trade, social development, literature, and similar topics. Scotland and Ireland receive separate chapters, and im-

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perial policy and colonial expansion are kept prominent. The book seems most suitable for elementary college courses, although a skilful teacher might make it serve the needs of a high school class.

R. G. Gettell's "Readings in Political Science" (Ginn), while primarily intended to accompany the same author's "Introduction to Political Science," can be used with any modern textbook or with lectures. The extracts, for the most part brief, embrace the whole broad field into which political science is now pushing its generalizations, from the physical and climatic bases of the state, through the multitudinous forms of political organization, to a concluding survey of the functions and ends of government.

SCIENCE.

Five years ago Prof. George Trumbull Ladd gave fifteen lectures on the philosophy of education to the school-teachers of Japan, Korea, and Hawaii. These now appear under the title, "The Teacher's Practical Philosophy" (Funk & Wagnalls). They defend a belief which long ago went out of style among American educators but is slowly returning to its own. It is the belief that "lack of discipline . . . is the prime source of all our national evils so far as they are connected with the educative processes now in vogue." This is a large thesis, but it has a broad basis of fact on which to build. Professor Ladd stands at the opposite extreme from the Montessori School and Dewey. He decries the present habit of allowing the student to follow his own impulses in choosing subjects and the way of learning them. To cultivate interest in the important things is the teacher's duty towards his classes, and he can discharge it only by sternly drilling the learner's attention. Reversing the prevalent rule, Professor Ladd says: "Let the pupil be disciplined in some kind of work until he takes pleasure in the work." The American custom of making school tasks easy and entertaining comes in for merciless condemnation. It is, he says, the chief cause of the all too familiar fact that most college graduates "have a host of confused ideas and unverifiable impressions on an unnecessary and absurd variety of subjects." It is less against this evil, though, than against the collapse of morals that the author inveighs. *Laissez faire* has its direct consequence in the decline of ethical instruction. It has deprived men of their sense of values. It has left them adrift in mad pleasures, brutalized them, and dulled the civic conscience. In spite of the writer's repeated assurance that he is not championing austerity, the reader's impression is quite the contrary. Indeed, Professor Ladd's censure overreaches itself. Our national ills cannot be laid in such large bundles at the poor teacher's door. The people have made the schools pretty much what they are. They have repeatedly prevented moral instruction because they stupidly feared that religious instruction might be smuggled in along with it. Again, the morality of our age is shaped by a host of economic and other circumstances which extend far beyond the school-room. Yet, when all is said and done, Professor Ladd's truths outweigh by a hundredfold his enthusiastic overestimates of the teacher's influence. The volume is spokesman for a pedagogical party whose ranks are fast filling up.

Extreme conservatives and extreme progressives will find little encouragement, but much sanity and wholesome admonition, in Prof. D. E. Smith's "The Teaching of Geometry" (Ginn). The noise and dust of agitators have not obscured Professor Smith's perception of the eternal truth that the great value of geometric study is in delight and discipline and not in utility.

The "Higher Mathematics for Chemical Students" (Van Nostrand), by J. R. Partington, should be of great advantage to mathematically inclined chemists as well as interesting to pure mathematicians. A philosophical introduction is followed by a treatment of so much of the differential and integral calculus, including the elements of differential equations, as is applicable at present to chemical problems. The reader is taught how to make the applications not only in physics but in chemistry.

J. V. Collins's "Practical Algebra" (American Book Co.), which is a second course partly reviewing the matter of a first course, contains nothing specially notable except some historical notes and the pictures of certain early mathematicians, Vieta (1540-1603), Tartaglia (1500-1559), Napier (1550-1617). Fletcher Durell's "School Algebra" (Merrill Co.) contains, besides pictures of Vieta, Descartes, Newton, and Gauss, a chapter dealing with the history of algebra. The unusual thickness of the book is due partly to long dwelling on the principles.

The third edition of Dr. J. Erskine-Murray's "Handbook of Wireless Telegraphy" (Van Nostrand) has been revised and considerably enlarged to keep up with the rapid progress of the subject. The book gives an excellent treatment, and, with the exception of the chapter on the theories of transmission, a very simple one. The tables at the end of the book are a valuable help both to the amateur and the professional.

Prof. J. A. Fleming has published his lectures on "The Propagation of Electric Currents in Telephone and Telegraph Conductors" (Van Nostrand). The lectures were originally given to a class composed chiefly of practical telegraphic and telephonic engineers and experts, and much subject-matter was discussed which has not as yet found its way into text-books. We have, as a result, an unusually valuable account of the very latest advances in both the theory and the practice of electric communication, presented in a lucid manner.

William A. Noyes's "Elements of Qualitative Analysis" (Holt), revised in collaboration with the author by G. McP. Smith, differs markedly from the earlier editions in a number of respects, the chief of which are: (1) More space is given to the discussion of the application of the ionic theory and the mass action law; (2) the analytical schemes for the metals, as well as the systematic procedure for the preparation of the solution for the metallic analysis, are essentially those of A. A. Noyes and his coworkers; and (3) the method for the acid anaylsis has been largely rewritten, which changes materially enhance the value of this book. In the directions for analysis, much explanatory matter is given in the body of the text which could be supplied to better advantage if printed in smaller type or given in footnotes. As this book is intended for university students, it should seem desirable to give more detailed references (Journal and page number) to the work of A. A. Noyes, particularly to the confirmatory experiments which are the basis of the system. In the solution of metals and alloys with nitric acid, mention should be made of the fact that a residue may also be aluminum due to the practical insolubility of this metal in nitric acid. The questions for review constitute a new and valued feature of the book.

Botanical instruction in our secondary schools is now devoted to general questions connected with the broader affinities of plants and to a study of the habits of a few illuminating kinds, instead, as used to be the case, of having pupils examine the plants around their homes. To meet the changed conditions, a host of hand-books have been issued in which botany is considered in its large scope. Among the latest additions are two manuals put out by the American Book Company, which, though convenient, possess few advantages over a good many already in the field. The first is "A Practical Course in Botany, with Especial Reference to Its Bearings on Agriculture, Economics, and Sanitation, by E. F. Andrews. The author has evidently had a good deal of experience in teaching, showing in his treatment of topics a right sense of proportion. We confess to having felt a shock at seeing "Systematic Botany" relegated to one page in an appendix, but probably the author expects every pupil to supplement this manual by assiduous study of some local flora. The second book, a "Manual of Experimental Botany," by Frank Owen Payne, is somewhat more elementary than the similar works by Ganong, Osterhout, and others, and has doubtless been prepared to meet special conditions in the High School of Commerce, in which the author is a teacher. Many of the experiments are attractive and very suggestive, but greater care ought to have been taken in the phrasing.

"Physiography for High Schools" (Heath), by Albert L. Arey, Frank L. Bryant, William W. Clendenin, and William T. Morrey of high schools of New York city, is a remarkable little book, and contains an amazing amount of information. The first hundred and eighty pages embrace astronomy, navigation, geodesy, magnetism, meteorology, and climate. The last half is mostly dynamical geology, with as much treatment of rocks and the forms of the land as is needed by a skilled teacher for explaining the living forces of the earth. It is evident throughout that the authors are interested in what Bergson calls "changes and acts" rather than in "things and states." Every page deals with movement, process, production, effect, so that, for a school-book, the reader feels that the high-water mark has been reached in making dry science interesting. The motive of the authors is to produce a book adapted to school pupils who are not going to college, and who ought to know the earth as a whole and all its processes in their relation to our country, our climate, our commerce, and ourselves. It is not narrowly American, and the influence of Suess and especially of Penck is clearly in evidence. The preface states that "the treatment of the subject here presented has been in successful use in our classrooms many years";

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the reviewer can well believe it, for the completeness and balance of the work are in marked contrast to the books of physical geography which appear by the dozens in this country and are mostly crude and ephemeral. Especially noteworthy are the chapters on Latitude, Longitude, and Time, The Earth in Space, and The Solar System. The statements are condensed but accurate, and the illustrations original. The series of diagrams showing the sun's sky-paths at various latitudes, including the North Pole, are effective. Each chapter is supplemented by a number of questions for students, the answers to which are not found in the text, but require independent thinking. The nebular and planetesimal hypotheses are both concisely stated, but no preference is expressed. A chapter on Light and Electricity of the Air deals with mirage, halos, lightning, and thunder, and the information furnished on these subjects is modern and sound. Thus we find a discussion of the aurora, of protection from lightning, kinds of lightning, and the relation of lightning to rain. Weather and climate are clearly distinguished and very fully discussed, so that the pupil should be able, after studying this book, to use the publications of national weather bureaus with intelligence. The book is well illustrated with woodcuts, diagrams, maps, colored plates, and half-tones, and while the margins are ample and the type clear, the publishers have succeeded in keeping the four hundred and fifty pages down to small octavo and only seven-eighths of an inch thick—a triumph of compactness in these days of heavy clay-filled paper, mucilaginous odors, and lumpy tomes of oppressive weight. There are few subjects in the work for adverse criticism. We note on page 424 a reference to shrinkage due to "contracting of the crust" as producing folds. The contraction is commonly conceived as internal. The present reviewer quarrels with these authors in their use of "Physiography." The book ought to be called "Earth Physics." If "physiography" is to be restricted at all to geographical nomenclature, a questionable procedure, it is commonly understood to apply to geomorphology and not to geodynamics; and yet Salisbury and others have for some years been publishing books dealing almost exclusively with earth processes under the title "physiography." If dynamical geology is to be taught in the high schools, let us call it so, and not disguise it as a branch of geography.

A textbook, devoted almost exclusively to a consideration of bacteria and their effects, covers only a part of the ground indicated by the title "Microbiology: For Agricultural and Domestic Science Students" (P. Blakiston's Sons). The editor, Charles E. Marshall, need not have gone farther than Boston for a much more fitting and appropriate title; he would have found it in Sedgwick's "Sanitary Science." "Microbiology" means much more, namely, the biology of all microscopic living things. The present volume loses by comparison with the excellent treatises on bacteriology that already exist because it is not the carefully turned product of a single mind. Its seven hundred pages, written by twenty-one different contributors, give the student a distorted version of one subject, an inadequate idea of others, while the editor has admitted certain loose or contradictory statements, which are natural when so many writers are engaged. Protozoa and other forms of microscopic life that can be studied by bacteriological methods are included in all up-to-date textbooks on bacteriology, and find a place there frankly because of these methods. In the present book nothing definite is said of methods and the reader feels that moulds, yeasts, and protozoa are dragged in and disposed of in as short order as possible. This is particularly true of the protozoa which have played a most important part in the development of preventive medicine. With less than one page devoted to metabolism of protozoa, as against 103 pages on the metabolism of bacteria, one wonders why the subject was even mentioned until he reads such misstatements as: "protoplasm is a mixture of two fluids," or, amœbæ "may measure several centimetres in breadth," or that when protozoa died "their bones [*sic*] fell to the bottom and formed chalk," and sees that the writer had only a second-hand knowledge of his subject. The descriptions of the various blights, galls, rots, and wilts of plants and of the diseases of animals are also too meagre to be of much service except as a catalogue. The merits of the volume depend upon the presentation of the technical side of the subject of bacteriology. Here it is a pleasure to speak of the really excellent account of the food of bacteria, and of the mechanism and products of bacteria metabolism; these are simply, concisely, and forcibly written and may well serve as a standard of excellence for future editions. The practical side of the subject, dealing with the application of bacteria to agricultural and domestic science, should be condensed, whereas the pathogenic side should be much enlarged, if the editor would live up to the ambitious title he has chosen.

Literature

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The Cambridge History of English Literature. Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller. Vol. VIII: The Age of Dryden. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

The present volume maintains, on the whole, the high level of scholarship which has marked recent volumes in the series. There is, moreover, an undeniable increase in the general interest of such a work as we advance into the later periods. The historical materials that throw light on both authors and their writings become more and more abundant, and if in the period covered by this volume there is a descent from the heights of Shakespeare and Milton in poetry, some compensation is afforded by the growing variety of prose. We observe not altogether with regret that the lion's share in the work is no longer allotted to Professor Saintsbury. A chapter on The Prosody of the Seventeenth Century is the only one from his pen. In this he displays his usual unconventional vigor in the treatment of metrical subjects and makes a just plea for catholicity of judgment in regard to the different varieties of the heroic couplet, which in the "stopped" form, the principal verse-form of this age, provoked the scorn of Keats. The advantages and weaknesses of the "stopped" couplet as illustrated by Dryden in the seventeenth century, and, with a difference, by his followers in the eighteenth, are well analyzed in Professor Saintsbury's discussion, and the same is true of the "enjambed" form, which reached its climax in the seventeenth century, in Chamberlayne's "Pharonnida" and was revived in the nineteenth by Leigh Hunt and his more famous friends. The encyclopædic character of such a work necessarily involves some chapters of inferior interest—for example, that on Political and Ecclesiastical Satire, by C. W. Previté-Orton, which is infected with something of the dulness of the subject. Similarly, W. H. Hutton, in his Divines of the Church of England—Barrow, South, Tillotson, etc.—has failed to impart to his discussion of those foes of "enthusiasm" the interest of style which lightened the chapter from his pen, in an earlier volume of this history, on the religious spokesmen of a more spiritual age.

The largest place in the volume is filled by the drama, the treatment of which is divided among F. E. Schelling, Charles Whibley, and A. T. Bartholomew. It was a happy thought to engage a leading authority on the Elizabethan drama, like Professor Schelling, for this subject, inasmuch as one of the chief problems in the study of the Restoration drama is its relation to that of the earlier years of the century. The chapter is distinguished, however, by full and accurate scholarship rather than by critical power in characterizing the individual plays. A valuable feature of it is the condensed history of Spanish influences in the English drama of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, although the survey takes a somewhat wider range than the particular subject calls for. Professor Schelling adopts from Etherege's biographers 1690 as the conjectural date of the death of the dramatist. It is worth remarking, however, that Thomas Southerne in his prologue to Congreve's "Old Bachelor," first produced in 1693, speaks of him as though still alive. In rejecting all the poets of the time, except Congreve, as possible successors to Dryden, he writes:

> His eldest Wycherley, in wise retreat,
> Thought it not worth his quiet to be great.
> Loose, wandering Etherege, in wild pleasures tost
> And foreign interest to his hopes long lost:
> Poor Lee and Otway dead! Congreve appears
> The darling and last comfort of his years.

It seems strange that Southerne should not have heard of the death of his fellow-poet, if he was really dead

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at this time. For the rest, Professor Schelling does justice to the gayety and brilliancy of Etherege. Perhaps more stress might have been laid on the merit of his originality in introducing into English literature a new style of comedy, which through a long line of successors from Wycherley to Sheridan was destined to exhibit an astonishing vitality. Unfortunately the peculiar profligacy of the Restoration drama originates with him also, and Steele was hardly too severe when he said of the brilliant "Sir Fopling Flutter": "I allow it to be nature, but it is nature in its utmost corruption and degeneracy." That the characters were often truthful portraits of actual persons of the time—Sir Fopling, for example, represents Beau Hewitt—does not mitigate the offence. There is less to say of the discussion of Wycherley—only we should ourselves have emphasized more strongly his striking vigor of dialogue and action, in the latter of which points particularly, when at his best, he has no equal among the Restoration dramatists. The chapter on Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar, which follows from the pen of Charles Whibley, is the best in the volume in respect to style, except the same writer's Court Poets. Here the stress is laid not so much on questions of sources and historical relations—Sheridan's great debt to Congreve is barely touched on—as on the critical appreciation of the works of these masters of the comedy of manners. Mr. Whibley's characterization of Congreve, especially, has something of the grace and finish of that author. It is a mistake, however, when he ignores the seamy side of the dramatist's work and reverts to Charles Lamb's sophistical apology for the writers of Restoration comery as dealing with a pleasant "land of cuckoldry," so plainly artificial as to give no offence. Nothing so limits the appeal of Congreve's brilliant comedies as the heartlessness of the characters, for whom it must have been impossible for any one but a man or woman of society of the author's own period ever to feel a complete sympathy. A prominent feature of this chapter is the destructive criticism of Collier's famous "Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage" (1698), in which, besides controverting Macaulay's view as to the author's polemical fairness, Mr. Whibley charges him with filching his good things from Rymer. There is only too much truth in his other contention that Collier's pamphlet did not effect the reformation of the stage with which it has been commonly credited. The facts are too plain to dispute, for much of Vanbrugh's production and all of Farquhar's falls after the date of the pamphlet, to say nothing of the constant revivals of earlier dramatists of their school; and even at a later time, one may add, when leading writers like Pope and Gay were capable of perpetrating "Three Hours after Marriage," or when "Miss Lucy in Town" could entertain Horace Walpole, the reform still wanted something of completeness.

Of the chapters which deal with other branches than the drama, that on the Court Poets—Dorset, Rochester, Sedley, etc.—by Mr. Whibley, offers the best specimen of critical skill. Particularly in the pages on Rochester the author displays an art which is only too seldom met with in these volumes—namely, that of recreating a character. It is a finished portrait that he has here given us: a vivid type of the Restoration period in its profligacy—somewhat exaggerated, to be sure, is this case by report—and at the same time in its intellectual energy, which we are too apt to forget. We have our rakes at the present day also, but what contributions do they make to literature? In connection with Rochester's escapade as a pretended astrologer, so charmingly told in the "Memoirs of Gramont," it seems worth while recording the probable influence of this incident on the fortune-telling exploits of Peregrine Pickle and Cadwallader in the episode of Smollett's novel where these two worthies assume a somewhat similar disguise. Certain, however, is the influence, which Mr. Whibley fails likewise to mention, of pseudo-Anacreon on Rochester's lyrics. "The Bowl," for instance, merely combines the *motifs* of the Fourth and Eighth Anacreontics, while giving them a true flavor of the Restoration period by allusions to contemporary political events and a character in "Hudibras."

In Dr. Ward's excellent chapter on Dryden we notice especially his remarks in regard to the preparation for satirical portraiture with which the previous dramatic experience of the poet had supplied him—also in regard to the self-control and wariness of the satirist in the political satires as of some great parliamentary orator: "Through all the force of the invective and the fervor of the praise there runs a consciousness of the possibility that the political situation may change." Totally different is the tone in Dryden's purely literary satire, when Settle and Shadwell (Doeg and Og), rivals from whom he has nothing to fear, are the objects of attack. It is a good point, moreover, in Dr. Ward's defence of Dryden from the charge of servility to royal influences in matters of religion, when he calls attention to the fact that "The Hind and the Panther," a summons to the Church of England from the Catholic side to join hands against the Protestant Nonconformists, was issued just when James II was trying to bring about an alliance between the Catholics and the latter to the detriment of the former body. He gives full credit to Dryden for his influence on the development of English prose in respect to simplicity, correctness, lucidity, and precision. Various views, however, are expressed on this subject in different parts of the volume. Mr. Hutton attributes the change to the example of Isaac Barrow and his fellow-preachers. Mr. Tilley gives prominence to the growing interest in science. No mention is made, however, of one literary influence which was surely as powerful as any—namely, the admirable dialogue of Restoration comedy.

We can only commend briefly in conclusion W. R. Sorley's chapter on Locke, a worthy addition to the able discussions of English philosophers which he has contributed to this work; W. F. Smith's on Samuel Butler—more particularly on account of the observations it contains on the sources of "Hudibras"—and E. Grubb's on early Quaker literature. Despite his great authority and unsurpassed familiarity with the subject, J. B. Mullinger's discussion of Platonists and Latitudinarians somehow does not bring closer to us this interesting group of men.

The most valuable section of the Bibliographies is that of H. B. Wheatley on Dryden, based largely on his own unique collections in this subject. We have observed no serious omissions in the lists, but the following works seem worth adding: C. Bastide's "John Locke, ses théories politiques et leur influence en Angleterre" (1907), W. Harvey-Jellie's "Les sources du théâtre anglais à l'époque de la restauration" (1906), W. Geiersbach's "Nathanial Lee's Zeittragödien und ihre Vorläufer im Englischen Drama" (1910). H. G. Paul's "John Dennis" (1911)—the best book on the subject—and H. W. Hill's "La Calprenède's Romances and the Restoration Drama" (1911), published in the University of Nevada Bulletins, probably appeared too late to be recorded.

CURRENT FICTION.

Stover at Yale. By Owen Johnson. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

[The editor of the *Nation* thinks it right to state that this review came to him unsolicited from a distinguished Yale graduate.]

The exaggerated mystery of the societies at Yale has so long been an object of ridicule at other institutions, that it may be difficult for any but a Yale graduate to do them justice; but the best writers among the Yale graduates are generally members of the societies, and, therefore, not only under the bias of the inside, but under obligations of secrecy. For this reason Owen Johnson's story is a document as well as a novel. The main subject of the book is the effect of the society system at Yale, and, in exposing this, Mr. Johnson *bene meruit de republica.*

The secrecy which characterizes Greek-

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letter societies at Yale, and has virtually disappeared elsewhere, is in plain imitation of Skull and Bones. It dominates the mind of the lower classes, though all grown men know it to be humbug. The tomb-like, unhygienic, and unserviceable character of the halls has no practical use but to hide articles to which the societies' titles are sometimes questionable; and, in some cases, doings which are not even questionable.

The elections to the Yale senior societies are given out on Tap Day, when the junior class assembles on the campus, surrounded by the rest of the college, and with friends of both sexes gathered in the overlooking windows:

"If you want a sensation," said McNab, "just go over to that bunch of juniors. You can hear every one of them breathe. They're scared to death. It's a regular slaughter." . . . It was a silent mass, waiting, watch in hand, trying stoically to face down the suspense of the last awful minutes. Men he knew stared past him unseeing. . . . Stover . . . looked in a dozen faces, amazed at the physical agony he saw in those who were counted surest. . . .

A great sensation spread everywhere. The Bones list had now reached thirteen; only two more to be given, and Allison of the crew, Dudley, and Harvey, chairman of the *News*, all rated sure men, were left. Who was to be rejected? . . . Dudley and Allison, prospective captains, roommates from school days at Andover, were left, and between them balancing the fates. . . .

Allison and Dudley waited, throwing back their shoulders a little, to meet the man who came straight to them, pale with the importance of the decision that had been given him. He reached Dudley, passed, and, seizing Allison by the shoulder, almost knocked him down by the force of his slap. Pandemonium broke loose: "It's Allison!" "No!" "Yes." "What, they've left out Dudley? "Missed out." "Impossible!" "Fact." "Hi, Jack, Dudley's missed out!" "Dudley, the football captain!" "What the devil!" "For the love of heaven!" "Why, Dudley's the best in the world!" "Sure he is." "It's a shame." "An outrage." . . . "They've done it just to show they're independent."

Le Baron, holding on to Stover, was cursing in broken accents. But Dink heard him only indistinctly; he was looking at Dudley. The pallor had left his face, which was a little flushed; the head was thrown back proudly, and the lips were set in a smile that answered the torrent of sympathy and regret that was shouted to him. . . .

"I was right by him. He never flinched a second" [said Stover].

"Dink, the whole thing is terrible," said Hungerford, his sensitive face showing the pain of the emotions he had undergone. "I don't think it's right to put fellows through such a test as that." . . . "The best thing in the whole society system," said Regan, with extra warmth. . . . "If you're going through three years afraid to call your souls your own, why, you ought to stand out before every one and take what's coming to you. That's my idea." "I don't know," said Hungerford, solemnly. "It's a horror; I wish I hadn't seen it."

"I'm glad I did," said Stover, slowly. . . . "We certainly learn how to take our medicine up here, Joe. It's a good deal to learn."

Tradition hath it that years ago the elections were given out quietly at night in the men's rooms. If this is true, the change illustrates the growth of distorted ideas. The students appear to have been gradually brought to the custom by their "mystery," their grewsome pin, their black-bordered stationery, their tomb, and their actual skulls and bones over the inner doors of their living-rooms. Is it strange that such toys have so destroyed their sense of humor, not to say of decency, that, drunk with arbitrary power, they have invented such an institution as Tap Day? The juniors submit because curiosity and imitativeness are as strong in young men as in young monkeys, and when subtly appealed to, and backed by ambition, are too strong for self-respect. If there is truth in the assertion that there are more Yale fathers with Harvard sons than Harvard fathers with Yale sons, how much of the explanation lies here?

If newspaper reports are to be trusted, this familiarity with things which Nature forbids has at last led the neophytes at this shrine of modern culture back some thousands of years towards one of the customs of the Egyptians which is most repulsive to the normal modern mind. The fifteen chosen men of each senior class at Yale, and many of those who have been so chosen for many years, now feast with the mummy at the board, or at least under the roof.

Contrast some of the Skull and Bones peculiarities with those of the corresponding institutions (so far as there is correspondence) at Harvard. The Porcellian Club has a cheerful, sanitary clubhouse in use all the time, as a gentleman's club is anywhere. The Skull and Bones tomb, with a mummy in it, is used for a nocturnal meeting once a week. The Harvard Club has no secrecy and no procrustean number. It begins taking in members in their sophomore year and continues till the end of the course, and as members from a man's class are taken in, they vote on him with the rest. If a man happens to be kept out by a single enemy in a class above him, when that enemy graduates there is still a chance. The Club also elects honorary members from the professional schools, and thus to some extent remedies mistakes made in its undergraduate elections. At Yale, no man votes on his classmates; the seniors elect each year's fifteen members from the junior class, and, no matter what the mistakes and injustices, the doors are closed forever. Skull and Bones men ostentatiously wear their grewsome emblems as pins constantly, even on gymnastic, bathing, and nightshirts, and each has an actual skull-and-crossbones over the entrance-door in his room. Contrast with all this the fact that the Porcellian badges are not worn in Cambridge. Which system, not to mention Tap Day, is the more apt to turn out gentlemen; one might, perhaps, ask, more indicative of gentlemen?

Perhaps the most important consideration is yet to come. Each University is largely ruled by its alumni sentiment, and the alumni sentiment is largely shaped by the leading social organizations: these do much to hold the alumni together, not only when they return to visit the College, but during their whole lives. Which method of selecting members is more apt to keep college and alumni sentiment in the best hands?

And now for some other questions, the last of which may perhaps cast some light on the earlier ones.

Why is Yale's general explanation of any feature, "It has always been so"? Why was it the last of the great institutions to introduce the elective system? Why is it among the last to hold on to compulsory attendance at religious exercises? Why has it been so barren of literary production? Why, needing a president, did it pass over its epoch-making Gilman and take saintly but unpractical Noah Porter? Why, as men in middle life recall a time when Harvard and Yale were first and the rest nowhere, and as Harvard is still first—why was a group of Yale's graduates lately heard discussing whether Yale is sixth or seventh? Why has it outgrown the necessary mediævalism of the earlier colleges more slowly than any other great institution? Why is it the stronghold of mediæval secret societies? Why is it advertised, uncontradicted, that Yale's chief social hall is decorated by an Egyptian mummy? Why are so many of its ways those of the Egyptians? Why, in short, does Yale so long abide under the shadow of the death's-head?

Joan of the Tower. By Warwick Deeping. New York: Cassell & Co.

This writer is able to turn out pseudo-historical romance with a readiness and a regularity which would be surprising if it were not evident that he has reduced the whole business to a process. He has his formula, and finds no difficulty in laying his hands upon the right material. Give him a renegade monk or nun for a central figure, a red-haired adventuress, preferably with green eyes, some bold bad fighting men, a moated tower, a broad flat brush and a bucket of blood—and he is perfectly at his ease. In the present instance it is a runaway monk who plays the leading part. On his first interview with fair Joan of the Tower, he tries to throttle her, but it is all a mistake, and we very soon find him in the rôle of rescuer and protector. At fairly regular intervals in the subsequent course of the narrative,

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it devolves upon him—he is uncommonly strong—to bear her away from pursuit in his arms. By acting in accordance with the perfectly idiotic code of honor which governs the conduct of heroines in romance, she usually manages to slip back into trouble—but he is too much for her in the end, and the curtain falls upon the proper tableau. The really distinguishing feature of Mr. Deeping's tales is his fondness for nakedness. He is forever disrobing his manikins and insisting upon their being real flesh and blood—especially flesh.

Mr. Wycherly's Wards. By L. Allen Harker. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Readers with a taste for the literature of the *enfant terrible* will recall Mr. Wycherly's "Concerning Paul and Fiammetta," by the author of the present sprightly narrative. The chief persons here are two English schoolboys known to us as Edward and Montague, their guardian, a scholarly old gentleman named Wycherly, and Jane Annie, a maid of all work. The housekeeping experiments of this odd quartet are broadly amusing, and of no small variety. The good-humored, if vague, guardian is kept well occupied by the pranks and extravagances of his wards, and is enough of a philosopher to get his money's worth out of his function. The dialogue supplied by the youngsters will strike the reader as funny or merely facetious, according as he may or may not be so constituted as to respond to "Helen's Babies" or "Peck's Bad Boy." Jane Annie has her obvious affiliations with other heroines of the type, but is none the worse for that. The book, in short, is good reading if one is in the mood to laugh and is fond of the farcical. Looked at sternly and impartially, the boys are clever little nuisances, and Mr. Wycherly an impossibly complaisant old victim.

My Actor-Husband. New York: John Lane Co.

Whether this startling and rather disconcerting book is in reality an autobiography, as it pretends to be, we do not know. It is manifestly written by a woman who has large and painful acquaintance with the kind of life depicted, but beyond that admission a reader made skeptical by similar claims to authenticity, will be slow to go. The conclusion of the book, whether true or not, is not *vraisemblable*, and produces the effect of rather conventional fiction. In brief, the book tells the painful story of a girl of romantic but self-respecting instincts married to an actor, well-meaning but weak, who is gradually spoiled by the adulation of matinée admirers. The description of the fast and bohemian society into which the husband's profession naturally carries the couple is unsparing in its cynical analysis and is hideously true to life, although there is a note of falseness in the implication that this is the only society open to actors. If a frank and gloating exhibition of corruption is ever good morals, the present treatise is justified. Certainly there is nothing in it to seduce the lightest imagination; it is only revolting.

ATHENS IN DECLINE.

Hellenistic Athens. By William Scott Ferguson. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

The decline and fall of Athens has never inspired an historical masterpiece, much less a masterpiece of literature. Rome went downhill with a great noise of her going, and as she lost ground or recovered herself her every vicissitude shook the civilized and barbarian world. Athens had not far to fall, and after the death of Alexander she was a mere pawn in the game, to be pushed aside or used or trampled on as best suited the policy of the warring kings of Macedon, Egypt, and Pontus, till she fell in line with the other dependencies of Rome. The truth is, she did not so much decline as come to an end. Gibbon himself could not have fascinated the reader with the tale of her provincial troubles, the ups and downs of her democratic and aristocratic factions, the entangled story of her flirtations with Oriental Powers, and her alternate submission to and revolt from the yoke of Macedon. But after all, no nation produces great men continuously, and the historian is not called upon to show why Athens had no more statesmen whose names were to become a household word, or to analyze the causes of her collapse. Whether that collapse was due in part to malaria or to the rise of commercial interests in which she could play only a small part, matters little. The real puzzle is how this "hermit-child" ever grew to the stature of her achievements in the fifth and fourth centuries.

Mr. Ferguson has not attempted to play the part of Gibbon, and he calls his book an "historical essay." He deals with a long and confused period, from 323 B. C. to the sack of Athens by Sulla in 86 B. C., an incident which, important as it was, has never seemed to the popular imagination so significant as the sack of Corinth by Mummius in 146. Contemporary historians, Greek and Roman, shirked the task that Mr. Ferguson has undertaken, and his record depends on documents that he calls "scrappy and exasperating, though reliable." He uses Diodorus of Sicily in part for the period 323-302 B. C., though Diodorus was not especially interested in Athens. Plutarch is useful in a disconnected way; but what were international politics to him, compared with the duty of illuminating the moral character of the politician by an anecdote?

For the first half of his book Mr. Ferguson quotes the fragments of the New Comedy on almost every page, and since he must have consulted the work so often it is surprising that the famous collector of those fragments is invariably referred to as "Koch." This is not an error in proof-reading, for it occurs too often, and the right form, Kock, is never used, even in the list of sources in the Appendix. But by far the greater number of Mr. Ferguson's references to sources point back to Greek inscriptions. To this is due, we think, one of the drawbacks of the work, at least for the reader who looks for a connected narrative of the affairs of Athens. Gibbon had very different materials, and his obvious course was to confine the details of Roman administration for each period to separate sections which the student could use and others could skip, and get on with his absorbing tale. The fact is that Mr. Ferguson very seldom has an absorbing tale to tell, and he falls back on minor antiquities gleaned in great numbers from inscriptions. The title of the book gives one no idea of the scope of his investigations. We think it would have been fairer to Athens, for example, since hers is the title-rôle, to reserve for an appendix or a separate work the sixty-eight pages that are here devoted to the fortunes of Delos. After the Romans allowed Athens to seize the island in 168, she became a sort of crown colony, and as she gradually fell more and more into the hands of Italian business men and financiers, she developed into a great emporium. Mr. Ferguson writes a very complete sketch of her Italianization, showing how she exchanged her sentimental reputation as the birthplace of Apollo to become the centre of a flourishing slave traffic and the meeting-place of Oriental cults. Isis was now more venerable on Delos than Leto and her son. It was as though Bethlehem had become the haunt of pirates and slave traders, outlandish priests, and strange gods. Inscriptions are the chief source for the administration of the island, and the topography has been illuminated by the excavations of recent years. If one wishes to know where it would have been wise to have a shop on Delos in 173 B. C., and how to take advantage of the boom in real estate, one can find here a full description of the best business sites, together with the conditions for holding office of the most insignificant official of Delos, to say nothing of Lemnos and Haliartus. We do not wish to depreciate the immense labor and ingenuity demanded by this reconstruction of municipal life from inscriptions. But it often gives us debatable results which would need a corps of experts to discuss fairly. Meanwhile,

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though much of the evidence is consigned to footnotes, the reader inevitably feels that the story of Athens is buried under a mass of details.

As for the men of Athens, after Demetrius of Phalerum and Demetrius Poliorcetes had run their course, their successors come and go in these crowded pages and leave little impression on the mind of the reader, though doubtless they get all the consideration they deserve. Her philosophers were still the glory of Athens and more appreciated at home than they had been in the past. When she wished to cajole a foreign Power, she regularly sent as ambassador a professor of philosophy. Athens was still the home of "culture," and as such she received the homage not only of the Romans, who knew more or less what it was worth, but of the barbarians from all quarters who, like all uneducated persons, felt that they must propitiate a force that they did not understand. The Celts who invaded Greece about 280 B. C. were, however, free from this superstition, and we should have welcomed a longer account of their occupation.

Mr. Ferguson's English is often obscure. One must sometimes read a sentence twice to catch the meaning, as in the following example: "Rather, since the work of Chrysippus which he inspired was subtle rather than original, defensive rather than constructive; and, after Carneades had shown this to be the case, philosophy made, not the quest for ultimate truth, but the education of the Romans, its chief task, the new beginning was at the same time an ending" (p. 234). On page 68, "Talents of a dowry" seems to mean "a dowry of a talent." On page 19 Xenophanes occurs where Xenocrates is obviously meant, and the error is repeated on page 60. Colchis is twice spelt "Cholcis," and Megara occurs as "Magara" on page 115.

The House of Harper. By J. Henry Harper. New York: Harper & Bros. $3 net.

Copyright, Its History and Its Law. By Richard Rogers Bowker. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5 net.

The Law of Copyright. By George Stuart Robertson, M.A. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

As long ago as 1840 Thurlow Weed found reason for comparing James, John, Joseph Wesley, and Fletcher Harper to the "Cheeryble Brothers." How well the compliment was deserved every line of Henry Harper's account of the founders of the house testifies. For long after the firm was established no separate accounts were kept for the four brothers, but each one took from the cashier's drawer what he required for his own needs, and the rest remained a common fund. It was not until the death of James Harper in 1869 that individual accounts became necessary. "Up to that time each brother was ignorant as to how much money the other three drew from the concern." These Cheeryble Brothers were not without their Tim Linkinwater in the person of the late William H. Demarest, who entered their service in 1833 and continued until 1878. Most of this time he was the cashier from whom the four brothers drew as they saw fit.

From 1817 until 1833 the title of the firm was J. & J. Harper, when it was changed to Harper & Brothers. Its founders were practical printers. Their first power plant was "a young white horse . . . harnessed to a beam which drove a perpendicular shaft operating the presses above, and here he worked at his circuitous path, creating by his progress around and around his little sphere the necessary power to keep the pressroom in a constant state of activity." After some years of faithful service he was pensioned. According to the present account:

> One morning when Father Harper went out to the field, he heard the seven o'clock whistle sounding, and to his surprise he saw the old horse slowly emerge from the shed and go to the centre of the pasture, where there was a solitary tree. Around this tree the horse travelled, round and round, as though he were turning his old-time shaft, until twelve o'clock sounded, when he promptly discontinued for lunch-time and went back to his shed. At the stroke of one o'clock he returned to the tree and moved round and round again until the six o'clock whistle blew, when he dropped work and sought the repose of his shed.

Mr. Harper's story is diffusive, leisurely, rambling, disconnected, elliptical, and full of abrupt transitions. Naturally, the body of the book is made up of gossip about writing men and of letters to and from authors, English and American, whose books have been published by the Harpers. In the nature of things considerable space is devoted to George William Curtis and to Nast's cartoons at the time of the great fight against the Tweed ring. When the fight was at its height an effort was made to bribe Nast. The story is told in these words:

> An officer of the Broadway Bank . . . called on Nast at his home. He talked of a number of things. Then he said:
>
> "I hear you have been made an offer to go abroad for art study?"
>
> "Yes," nodded Nast, "but I can't go. I haven't time."
>
> "But they will pay you for your time. I have reason to believe that you could get a hundred thousand dollars for this trip."
>
> "Do you think I could get two hundred thousand?"
>
> "Well, possibly. I believe from what I have heard in the bank that you might get it. You have a great talent, but you need study and you need rest. Besides, this Ring business will get you into trouble. They own all the judges and jurors, and can have you locked up for libel. My advice is to take the money and get away."
>
> Nast looked out into the street, and perhaps wondered what two hundred thousand dollars would do for him. Presently he said:
>
> "Don't you think I could get five hundred thousand dollars to make that trip?"
>
> The bank official scarcely hesitated.
>
> "You can. You can get five hundred thousand dollars in gold to drop this Ring business and get out of the country."
>
> Nast laughed a little. He had played the game far enough.
>
> "Well, I don't think I'll do it," he said. "I made up my mind long ago to put some of those fellows behind the bars, *and I'm going to put them there!*"
>
> The banker rose rather quietly.
>
> "Only be careful, Mr. Nast, that you do not put yourself in a coffin," he smiled.

It is when Mr. Harper comes to tell of the long fight for an American copyright law that his episodical and elliptical method becomes a trying defect. Unconsciously perhaps, he does not do justice or give credit to publishers other than the Harpers who were so largely instrumental in procuring copyright law. It would have been better to leave the story untold rather than attempt to tell it in an incomplete way.

Mr. Harper's omissions are more than offset by Mr. Bowker's solid volume of nearly seven hundred pages. A glance at the six parts into which it is divided gives a fair idea of its scope: Nature and Development of Copyright; Literature and General Copyright; Dramatic, Musical, and Artistic Copyright; Copyright Protection and Procedure; International and Foreign Copyright; Business Relations and Literature. An appendix gives in great detail the copyright provisions of the United States, the British Empire, International and Pan-American Union Conventions, with a chronological table of laws and cases, English and American.

Mr. Robertson's book is less ambitious and less comprehensive. He has endeavored, while rearranging the disordered provisions of the British Copyright Act, to preserve and apply so much of the sort of legal decisions as seem to be still applicable or capable of being adopted. In addition he has "ventured to express reasoned opinions" on points which are not illuminated by authority, and also to illustrate matters from his own experience of the various species of work which fall within the law of copyright.

The Fairy-Faith in Celtic Countries. By W. Y. Evans Wentz. New York: Henry Frowde. $4.15 net.

Mr. Wentz's book is noteworthy in that it approaches the subject of fairy-lore from a new, or at least from an unusual, point of view. It takes the matter up primarily as an inquiry in psychical research. The study, to be sure, is not without its forerunners in such

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works as Robert Kirk's "Secret Commonwealth," written towards the end of the seventeenth century; and the method has been recently recommended by Andrew Lang. Similar material, too, has, of course, been often examined in works on demonology and witchcraft. But Celtic fairy-lore has not been ordinarily treated in this way, and the extensive literature of the subject has been occupied rather with the collection and classification of popular tales and sagas and the determination of their place in the history of fiction. Mr. Wentz, while conversant with the literary and historical problems involved, is chiefly concerned with the actual truth of his narratives and with their scientific or philosophical explanations; and it is interesting to observe that his treatise was submitted for the Oxford degree of bachelor of science. As a result of his special method and purpose he brings the fairy material to the attention of a new public, and for those readers who were already acquainted with it he organizes it afresh and puts many things in a new light.

He presents his stories as a body of evidence; first collecting, in the chapters on the Living Fairy-Faith, the testimony of numerous witnesses in all the Celtic countries, and afterwards, in the chapters on the Recorded Fairy-Faith, expounding the fairy-mythology of old Celtic sagas and romances. In other chapters he deals with various attempts to explain the phenomena. Being firmly convinced himself that the experiences described are in many cases actual, he rejects what he calls the "naturalistic theory," that the fairy apparitions are all illusions due to natural and material causes. He likewise rejects, or dismisses as inadequate, the theories which attribute the belief in fairies to the folk-memory of an ancient pygmy population or of a vanished race of magicians. In place of such explanations he argues for what he names, with doubtful appropriateness, the "psychological theory." According to this doctrine, fairyland really exists as a super-normal state into which men may enter in dreams or trances, or after death; fairies are real beings who affect the world about us; and the children popularly supposed to be fairy changelings may be actually possessed by spirits of another world. Mr. Wentz even takes up the doctrine of rebirth or preëxistence, as it appears here and there in Celtic literature and tradition, elaborates it somewhat, and defends it as a rational explanation of conscious life.

Taken as a whole, the volume is unquestionably an important contribution to the study of Celtic folk-lore. The extensive collection of testimony from living Celts is one of the best existing accounts of the different phases of fairy beliefs among any people. Though no absolutely new features may be found there, the systematic survey of the subject is in itself of much service to scholarship. The chapters on the recorded faith, also, while they show more indebtedness to earlier treatises, such as the "Voyage of Bran," by Meyer and Nutt, or "La Légende de la Mort," by Anatole le Braz, and while they now and then betray lack of first-hand mastery of Celtic learning, are nevertheless of decided value as part of the exposition of the whole subject. Nowhere else, to our knowledge, have the parallels between the old fairy mythology and the beliefs of the present day been so fully worked out.

As to the value, therefore, of Mr. Wentz's collection of facts, there will be very little difference of opinion. But his inferences and explanations will naturally be received with the varying degrees of doubt usually accorded to investigations in psychical research. Readers of one type will dismiss his testimony with the feeling that the accumulation of ciphers never makes a digit, and others will conclude that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. Unfortunately, a more precise and scientific estimate of the value of his evidence is hard to make. For even if we grant, as we may, the possibility of experiences like those Mr. Wentz describes, the fact remains that the testimony of his "percipients" is not as impressive as he himself regards it. Very little of it was obtained with any such care and precaution as is ordinarily employed in the investigations of the Society for Psychical Research. And, furthermore, if a residuum of the experiences recorded is admitted to be valid, which is all that Mr. Wentz contends for, there will still be plenty of room for doubt about the animistic hypothesis by which he explains them. It is safe to say that very few readers will follow him the whole length of his theory. But in view of the striking analogy between many so-called fairy phenomena and other supernatural or psychic occurrences, it is surely profitable to have both classes of events subjected to the same kind of analysis.

The Yosemite. By John Muir. New York: The Century Co. $2.40 net.

Three Wonderlands of the American West. By Thomas D. Murphy. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3 net.

Saddle and Camp in the Rockies. By Dillon Wallace. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $1.75 net.

The Wonders of the Colorado Desert. By George Wharton James. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net.

Forty-four years ago John Muir made up his mind to go to the north end of South America, make his way through the woods to the headquarters of the Amazon, and float down that river to the ocean. That he would have lived to tell the story of his adventures seems unlikely. Fortunately, there was no ship at hand and little money in his pocket, so he went to California to see its wonderful flora and the famous Yosemite Valley. In this valley and the mountains of which it is the chief ornament he has since that time spent many a year, winter as well as summer, and his experiences have been recorded in more than one book, notably "The Mountains of California." Now comes another book of nearly three hundred pages, with much that is new and quite as fascinating as his earlier writings. From these it differs chiefly in being cast in a practical mould, being, in fact, a guide-book frankly and undisguisedly.

It is, however, only in its general plan a guide-book in the ordinary sense of the word. A chapter on the approach to the valley is followed by sections on its wonders. The Appendix includes tables of distances and rates of transportation. There are, besides a number of beautiful pictures, three good maps, and special advice is given to tourists as to what they had best see in case their time is limited. This alone would make the book indispensable to the thousands of sightseers who now visit the valley every summer. But beyond these practical matters this monograph is a rich storehouse of observation by one who worships nature in all her moods. Personal experiences and narratives are mingled with scientific speculation as to the origin of the valley, and with remarks, now botanical, now æsthetic, on the trees and flowers peculiar to the region. Nowhere else could be found such masterly portraits as he gives, for instance, of the characteristic snow plant, the Washington lilies, and the manzanitas; nowhere such plastic sketches as he gives of the peaks encircling the valley; nowhere such graphic descriptions of the Yosemite in winter and at other times, when it is deserted by tourists. He has witnessed, and describes, the sublime spectacle of an earthquake in the valley and its effect on the Indians and the white who were present; he has seen the valley when a flood caused the waterfalls that tumbled into it to be multiplied into hundreds; he tells of hairbreadth escapes he has had; and in two final chapters he pays tribute to two other pioneers, Lamon and Galen Clark. The descriptions of snow-banners and diverse winter scenes may induce not a few to visit the Yosemite in winter. In summer it is uncomfortably overcrowded, and it is time to make the Hetch-Hetchy Valley (which also has a chapter here) more accessible to visitors. Their attention should also be specially called to the upper Tuolumne Valley, to which there is already a good road, and which, according to Mr. Muir, is "the widest, smoothest, most serenely spacious, and in every way most de-

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lightful summer pleasure-park in all the High Sierra."

The Yosemite Valley is one of the three "Wonderlands" described in Thomas D. Murphy's book, the other two being the Yellowstone Park and the Grand Cañon. In his description of the valley Mr. Murphy confines himself to those parts which the great majority of tourists alone have time for, and he also takes them to the big trees of the Mariposa Grove. The Yellowstone and the Grand Cañon are treated in the same way; the ordinary visitor is told what he is likely to come across, and information is given as to hotels, camping, etc. To the eye, this volume is made extremely attractive by the inclusion of sixteen reproductions in color of admirable paintings by Thomas Moran and thirty-two duogravures from photographs. There are also maps of these three scenic wonders, the like of which Europe has not; and a final chapter considers briefly some other attractions of the Far West.

If Europe has nothing even remotely resembling the three wonders Mr. Murphy describes, neither does it offer vacation-takers such delightful opportunities for camping as this country does. Dillon Wallace enjoyed these advantages to the full in a trip he took from Holbrook, Arizona, up to Wyoming. Camping, however, was not his only object. He is interested particularly in the problem of game preservation, and the reports in the spring of 1910 of the appalling mortality among the elks of the National Forest Reserves in Montana induced him to make a trip to study at first hand the big-game conditions and to report on them. Everywhere, from Arizona through Utah and Colorado to the Yellowstone National Park region, he found the same conditions: the former abundance of deer, wild sheep, antelopes, elk, bears, reduced to a lamentable remnant, owing to reckless slaughter by hunters, aided by the ravages of sheep and the deadly work of jaguars and timber wolves. Particularly distressing were the scenes he witnessed and the facts he gathered at Jackson's Hole, a region in which are gathered in winter some 30,000 elk, most of them from Yellowstone Park. The mortality among these, from lack of food, has been horrible; one man told him he had walked half a mile on the bodies of dead elk. Mr. Wallace explains why the Federal Government is responsible for this deplorable condition of the elk to a large degree, as well as the State of Wyoming. He urges the newspapers of the East to take up the matter. His plans for improving the situation are sensible and could be easily carried out. Among the illustrations in this volume are some depicting the woful plight of the elk.

Arizona, whence Mr. Wallace started on his camping tour, is a State only about 5 per cent. of which is said to be adapted to agriculture. In the eyes of a man like George Wharton James this is no disadvantage. To him the desert is a paradise on earth, and certainly in this volume, in which he discourses lovingly on the surprises and charms of the desert, its rivers, mountains, animals, plants, its healing air, and a thousand other things, he makes out a strong case for his belief. We need not dwell on his interesting book, as it is simply a new edition, in one volume, of a work issued in two some six years ago.

Notes

Longmans, Green, & Co. have in press: "Essays in Radical Empiricism," by William James; "Poems Old and New," by A. H. Beesly; "Selected Addresses," by James Burrill Angell; "The History of the People of Israel," by May Sarson and Mabel Addison Phillips; "Introductory Philosophy: A Textbook for Colleges and High Schools," by Charles A. Dubray, and "The Mass: A Study of the Roman Liturgy," by Adrian Fortescue.

Putnam's list of forthcoming books includes: "Abbas Effendi: His Life and Teachings," by Myron H. Phelps, revised edition; "De Orbe Novo: The Eight Decades of Peter Martyr D'Anghera," translated from the Latin with notes and introduction by Francis Augustus MacNutt.

The same house, as representatives of the Cambridge University Press, announce "John Stuart, Earl of Bute," by J. A. Lovat-Fraser.

D. B. Updike of the Merrymount Press, Boston, announces the publication of a second group of books in the Humanists' Library, under the editorship of Lewis Einstein. It includes the correspondence of Hubert Languet and Sir Philip Sidney, edited with introduction by William Aspenwall Bradley; Pico della Mirandola's "A Platonic Discourse upon Love," translated by Thomas Stanley, and edited by Edmund G. Gardner, and Giovanni della Casa's "The Galateo—of Manners and Behaviour," edited by J. E. Spingarn. The first of these will be ready in October.

Among the books which Little Brown & Co. will issue this month are: "The Lighted Way," by E. Phillips Oppenheim; "My Demon Motor Boat," by George Fitch; "A Candidate for Truth," a novel by J. D. Beresford; "The Mainspring," a story of financial problems by Charles Agnew MacLean; "The Sunken Submarine," by Captain Danrit; "The Young Crusaders," by George P. Atwater, and "Pin-Money Suggestions," by Lilian W. Babcock.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will bring out shortly: "The Last Legitimate King of France," by Phœbe Allen; "English Philosophers and School of Philosophy," by Prof. James Seth; "Woman Adrift," a statement of the case against woman's suffrage, by Harold Owen; "The Quest of Glory," an historical novel based on the career of the Marquis de Vauvenargues, by Marjorie Bowen, and "The Romance of Words," by Prof. Ernest Weekly.

A. J. Balfour has been appointed Gifford lecturer for the two years 1913-14.

In the Edinburgh Vacation Course this summer A. A. Jack will lecture on American writers.

A Gaelic Academy is forming in Scotland, its object being to preserve the Gaelic language and literature.

The second annual volume of "Canada of To-day" is in the press of Stanley Paul & Co. It is made up of special articles and many illustrations.

A London journal places the total number of women students matriculated this year in the universities and high schools of France at 3,915, of whom 1,796 were foreigners. In Paris 36 Frenchwomen were trying for a degree in law, 211 in medicine, 30 in pharmacy, 596 in letters, and 143 in the natural sciences.

For the purpose of acquainting foreigners with the culture and progress of Spain, the Spanish Government has established a holiday lecture and travel course. The course is in two parts. The first part, which is under the management of Prof. Ramón Menéndez Pidal, will deal with general ideas of Spanish life. The second part will consist of excursions to public, historical, architectural, and art monuments, under the conduct of special scholars. The course will be held from June 15 to July 24, with Madrid as the headquarters. Those who enroll are expected to have some knowledge of Spanish. The lectures will pay special attention to the Spanish epic, to the lyric as developed in various provinces, to the picaresque and regional novel, and to Cervantes.

"Nineteenth Century Essays" (Putnam), essays by Carlyle, Macaulay, Bagehot, Newman, Ruskin, Arnold, Stevenson, edited by George Sampson, is an attractive little book that ought to be more welcome in the library than in the schoolroom, though it is doubtless intended for the latter. Macaulay's "Ranke's History of the Popes" and Ruskin's "Sir Joshua and Holbein," for instance, though of dubious feasibility in American schools, are too often omitted from selections of nineteenth century literature.

Two anthologies of patriotic interest are "Independence Day" and "Flag Day" (Moffat, Yard), by Robert Haven Schauffler. They are composed of abundant prose and verse selections from well-known and unknown American authors. A fifty-page section devoted to "The New Fourth," though it contains little that is of intrinsic merit, ought to prove a source of inspiration and information to those who earnestly desire a "sane" Fourth of July. "Flag Day" is equipped with appropriate school exercises. Both books will be of use to the teacher and the general reader.

"The Rise of Democracy" (Cassell), by Joseph Clayton, is a rapid sketch of the development of democracy, mainly in England, from Anselm and Langton to John Burns and Lloyd George. The narrative is readable, and derives additional interest from its emphasis upon the work and influence of political leaders and writers, including some of the present day. Ireland is not included, for the reason, as Mr.

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Clayton points out, that the Nationalist movement is not necessarily democratic. A final chapter on the strength and weakness of modern democracy condenses a good deal of the wisdom of experience, albeit hopefully and without repining.

In the third and last volume of the series "Sea Kings of Britain" (Longmans), G. A. R. Callender of the Royal Naval College at Osborne gives stirring and clean-cut little pen portraits of the five great admirals who fought for England in the half-century from the victory off Quiberon in 1759 to that off Cape Trafalgar in 1805. To the first of the five, Keppel, belongs the honor of the capture of Havana, the subsequent restoration of which, in 1763, compelled Spain to yield Florida to England and receive in return from France the vast territory from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. Keppel kept high the honor of the navy in the jobbing days of Lord Sandwich and the corrupt "King's Friends." As a youth he had showed the kind of spirit that was in him in a mission to the piratical Dey of Algiers. The Dey felt insulted that the English had sent as negotiator a beardless boy, and told Keppel so; to which the future commander at the Ushant retorted: "Had my master supposed that wisdom was measured by the length of the beard, he would have sent to you a he-goat!" To Keppel also was due the general practice of sheathing warships with copper to defy barnacles and increase sailing speed. After describing Rodney, Howe, and Duncan, Mr. Callender devotes the last two-fifths of his little volume to an admirable sketch of Nelson. In each of the biographical sketches he makes the reader see the man as well as understand and admire the admiral. His book is free from pedantry and technicalities, is interestingly written, and is sufficiently illustrated with battle plans.

In his preface to "The Wisconsin Idea" (Macmillan), Charles McCarthy confesses that he has made his book "hurriedly, without due care as to literary standards." The reader is soon convinced of the accuracy of both parts of this statement. The purpose of the volume is to give information about the legislation of Wisconsin which has for some years been attracting the attention of the country, and about the philosophy upon which it is based. This purpose the book fulfils, but in a discursive and ill-ordered way. It is not possible to find out quickly what the State has done with reference to control of railways, for instance, or campaign expenses, or direct primaries, partly because the story is interrupted by ill-timed comment, and partly because it is told too largely by means of quotations from the statute books. What ought to have been a manual turns out something between an essay and a compilation. Lucid summaries would have more than doubled the value of the book. Nevertheless, if for no other reason than that its subject is important, and that it is the only volume of its kind, it is worthy of perusal and study. Its author's position as chief of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Department, and his free use of the language of the acts passed by the Legislature, give it the weight of authority. Indeed, it is because of its merits that it ought to be rewritten in such a way as better to deserve Mr. Roosevelt's flattering Introduction.

William Bayard Hale's "Woodrow Wilson" (Doubleday, Page) is not altogether free from over-intensity. The picture of the youthful lawyer as "he clenched his hand and took a silent oath" that a certain young lady "should one day be his wife," could well be omitted, along with such phrases as "a prophet inspired by a passionate sense of the majesty of the law of social justice." It is a grim fate that permits such expressions about a man whose own style is notable for its felicity. On the whole, however, this is a well-conceived and well-written narrative. It sounds like a story, and not like a campaign document—and is therefore all the better for campaign purposes. It cannot be criticised on the score of length, for its two hundred pages make a volume that attracts by its modest bulk. Nor does it commit the error of foreshortening everything in its subject's career preceding his nomination for a political office, although almost the last third of the book is occupied with what has happened since the early summer of 1910. It is a readable and apparently accurate life.

The Elm Tree Press of Woodstock, Vt., has brought out a beautiful edition on fine paper of the "Pervigilium Veneris," with an illuminated initial and two Byzantine ornaments. The text is followed by a translation in the same metre as the original, by Elizabeth Hickman du Bois. This is a real *tour de force,* as may be judged from the opening lines:

> Love to-morrow, ye who ne'er loved; ye who have loved, love again!
>
> Spring is new: the earth has wakened: all the woods with music ring!
> Spring! and lovers are united. Spring! the mating robins sing.
> While the grove unbinds her tresses from the gentle-dropping shower.
> On the morrow sweet Desire builds a slender leafy bower
> 'Neath the shade of spreading branches, hangs her ropes of myrtle green.
> On the morrow Venus ruleth, throned on high behold your queen!

Prof. Edward R. Turner's "The Negro in Pennsylvania," to which was awarded the Justin Winsor prize by the American Historical Association in 1910, is a first-rate piece of monographic work. Following the lead of Dr. Ballagh, whose works on slavery in Virginia were the first to show what could be done in this direction, Professor Turner traces in detail the development of slavery in Pennsylvania as a legal and social institution, with particular reference, in the earlier years, to the transition from servitude to slavery, and then through servitude to freedom. Of the material relating to the colonial period, quite the larger part is essentially new, and forms a contribution of importance. Not until 1780 did the negro attain civil equality, and even then the suffrage was withheld until the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments assured political rights. The long struggle for social and economic advancement provoked, in the first half of the nineteenth century, much open discrimination, and even brutal treatment, with frequent riots, especially in Philadelphia. The account of the experiences of the free negroes, a phase of the negro question in this country which has not had its share of attention from historians, is admirable. Another important feature of Professor Turner's work is its sharp discrimination between the early movement for abolition and the later anti-slavery movement under Garrison; in the course of which the writer takes issue with the usual treatment of this question by previous writers, especially Professor Hart. He admits that the dispute is to some extent a matter of definition, but the contemporary use of terms to which he calls attention is significant. The volume shows the use of a great wealth of material, including manuscript records of value; but the text displays good judgment in the choice of incidents, and the narrative, though without literary pretensions, reads well. Not the least valuable feature is the bibliography, which is a mine of riches for the student.

From the hemisphere,

> Ch' è contrapposto a quel che la gran secca
> Coperchia,

comes "The Divina Commedia, literally translated into English verse in the hendecasyllabic measure of the original Italian," by Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia (Frowde). In the endeavor to imitate as exactly as possible the rhythm of Dante's line, Sir Samuel has used exclusively a line ending, as the Italian line does, with an unstressed syllable:

> His mouth upraised from the repast inhuman
> That sinner, wiping it upon the side-locks
> O' the head that at the back he had been wasting.

Unfortunately, English and Italian paroxytones are so different in sound value that the experiment was foredoomed to failure. The final atonic syllable, in Italian, always ends in a vowel. It is never lengthy, therefore, and serves as a pleasant descent for the voice—*loquentem cum quadam suavitate relinquit,* as Dante would say. In the English word, on the other hand, the voice, weakened for the cadence, usually finds beyond the vowel a consonant or a combination of consonants, for the enunciation of which a new effort is required. The cumulative effect of a series of such final efforts is most unpleasant. One gets the feeling that the line is strained out of balance as by a weight hung at the end. Moreover, a large proportion of the English stock of paroxytones consists of words formed with such derivative suffixes as *-ing, -ed,* and *-ment,* and their frequent use in verse endings results in an impression of monotony. The virtues of Sir Samuel's translation, therefore, are not metrical. In point of accuracy, his work leaves little to be desired. It is fully evident that his understanding of the text is minute and thorough, and teachers of Dante will find in his version many renderings notable for their concise clarity. Unfortunately, the best lines are too often followed by such as these:

> Love, who on gentle breast hold quickly catches,
> Caught him beside me by the form of beauty
> They snatched from me: and still the way torments me.

The latest volume in the Original Narratives of Early American History (Scribner) contains the most important texts relating to early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware from 1630 to 1707. It is edited by Albert Cook Myers, in collaboration with the general editor, Dr. Jameson, and

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in all that concerns the Swedish settlements on the Delaware has profited by the aid and advice of Dr. Amandus Johnson, whose recent work on New Sweden and its founders is a witness to his competency. The editorial responsibility lay, however, with Mr. Myers and he has performed his task with manifest care and thoroughness. The introductions are brief but sufficient, and the annotations full and scholarly. Few volumes of the series have presented greater difficulties in the way of obscure allusions, and none is more dependent than this on the skill and knowledge of the editor. The manner in which the difficulties have been met and the sobriety and good judgment displayed in illuminating the text by footnotes that are neither time-worn nor overlearned is worthy of all praise. The volume contains two narratives, by De Vries and Thomas Yong, of the Dutch on the Delaware; six of the Swedish settlement, by Acrelius, Printz, and Rising, and a sailor's tale, discovered by Dr. Johnson in Sweden and here printed in translation for the first time; two of West New Jersey, by Penn, Lawrie, and Lucas, and an unknown writer; and nine of Pennsylvania, among which are the account of Pennsylvania and West New Jersey by Gabriel Thomas and the accounts of Penn, Paschall, Frame, and Pastorius, and the letter of John Jones. Frame's "Short Description" is in verse, and, as the editor says, "falls far short of poetry." The letter of Jones is introduced by Dr. Jameson, but the footnotes are by Mr. Myers. It is difficult to see how this excellent selection of narratives could be bettered.

Nine new volumes in the Home University Library, numbers 30 to 38 (Holt), call for notice. What has been said in these columns concerning the merits of earlier volumes in this series still holds good. They are written by men who are plainly at ease in their subject, and who, almost without exception, write well; some of them write very well indeed. There is a free swing to the style which is pleasantly removed from the schoolmaster's tone and conveys the impression of one man discoursing without condescension to another, on a subject that he happens to know better than the second man. But the method has its dangers, too; and these are illustrated in more than one volume among the present nine. The swing at times becomes too free, the assumption of equality between the raconteur and his listener is carried to excess, and the reader finds himself longing for a little more system in treatment and a little more dogmatism in the statement of facts. When condensation must be carried to an extreme, as in these little manuals of 200-odd pages, there is no room for such overcautiousness as R. R. Marett practices in his "Anthropology," a book written with exceptional vigor and pungency of style, but a little too grown up, perhaps, for a series like the present. Of "Landmarks in French Literature," by G. L. Strachey, it may be said at once that it is a little masterpiece. Mr. Strachey wastes no time. In his first half-page he is already busy with the story of Roland and Oliver. He writes with fascinating simplicity and a fine love for his subject. His account of the age of Louis XIV, and especially of Pascal, Molière, and Racine, is admirable. At the end he has redeemed the promise of his title and given us a swift summary of the great figures in French literature, condensed and yet complete. At the other end of the scale we would put Bertrand Russell's "Problems of Philosophy," which is done in an obscure style and from altogether too arbitrary a point of view. It seems absurd in a book of this character to set one's self to the exposition of a personal philosophy, or to start out to refute Berkeley and Idealism in five pages. Mr. Russell, however, has the courage of his convictions, for in his bibliography he distinctly counsels the elementary student in philosophy to eschew the textbooks and to go directly to Plato, Descartes, Leibnitz, and Kant. W. Warde Fowler's "Rome" is clear-cut, concise, and thoroughly adequate. Excellent, too, is the "Peoples and Problems of India," by T. W. Holderness, who has succeeded in making the complicated subject of Indian caste and Indian religions intelligible by the simple means of confessing the truth that much of the subject is helplessly confused and unintelligible, and then seeing what can be saved from the wreck. A. F. Pollard, in "The History of England," writes as a modern historian of the radical-materialistic school, with a good show of scholarship. In his final chapter on English Democracy he makes no endeavor to conceal his views or to mince his words. "Canada," by A. C. Bradley, is in the accepted textbook form. The author's interest is with British Canada, and four-fifths of his book lies in the nineteenth century and after. W. R. Lethaby's "Architecture" lays perhaps disproportionate stress on the archaic phase of his subject. But his pages on the Gothic are well worth reading. J. J. Findlay's "The School," is narrower than its subject would indicate. It deals at bottom with the problems of educational policy and administration in England from the standpoint of a militant progressive. The implication against religious teachings in the schools is plain. But he has a valuable chapter on the functions of the school as the conciliator between tradition and freedom.

Miss Julia Harris May, whose death is reported from Auburn, Me., at the age of seventy-nine, was the author of "Songs from the Woods of Maine," "Looking for the Stars," and "Pictures Framed in Song."

The Bishop of Truro, the Right Rev. Charles William Stubbs, D.D., whose death was reported on Monday, was one of the most notable figures in the British Episcopacy, being distinguished as a scholar, a militant broad churchman, an historical and sociological writer, a pulpit orator, and an advocate of democratic principles. He was graduated from Cambridge in 1868. After two minor positions in the church, he was appointed in 1894 to the deanery of Ely on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone. His love of this place is attested by his book, "Historic Memorials of Ely Cathedral." In 1883 he acted as commissioner of education in England to the Government of Siam. He became Bishop of Truro in 1906. The titles of many of his books indicate his interest in social questions: "Village Politics," "Christ and Democracy," "For Christ and City," "The Land and the Labourers," "God and the People," "Christ and Economics," "A Creed for Christian Socialists," and "The Social Teaching of the Lord's Prayer." To these must be added "Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement," "In a Minster Garden," "Verba Christi," and one or two volumes of hymns and poems. In 1900, the Bishop, or, as he then was, Dean of Ely, visited this country as a lecturer, his subjects including "Shakespeare as a Religious Teacher," "Milton and the Puritans," "John Keble and the Anglican Revival," "Shelley," "Tennyson," "Mrs. Browning," "James Russell Lowell," "Frederick Maurice," "Florence Nightingale," and "Chivalry."

Science

USES OF THE DIESEL ENGINE.

Dr. Rudolf Diesel, the inventor of the internal combustion motor that bears his name, was last week made an honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. This was in acknowledgment of his services in devising a successful heat-motor in which controlled combustion replaces explosions, and which far exceeds in thermal efficiency any previous engine. The official recognition will bring the Diesel type of oil engine more prominently to public attention, and is sure to result in largely increased interest in the subject of economical power production throughout the engineering profession. The Diesel engine has passed through the period of probation which every radical innovation must undergo, and to-day is an unquestioned success. Its development has been so unusually rapid that the world is just beginning to realize its merits and its possibilities. Until recently engineers themselves knew surprisingly little of the progress it was making, and are continually astonished at the reports of its achievements that come to their notice.

The credit for the pioneer work in the internal combustion engine lies entirely with a few large European firms, but many others have taken up its manufacture, and American concerns are now following in their lead. The comparatively slow adoption of the Diesel engine on this side of the Atlantic is only another instance of the hesitation with which most of the important mechanical and electrical improvements making for increased efficiency have been received. The multiple-expansion steam engine was developed abroad, and later was taken up by American engine-builders. The same was true of the steam turbine, the gasolene motor, high-efficiency electric lights, such as the Nernst and tungsten, high-tension alternating current transmission of power. The Diesel engine goes along with the rest. Efficiency is the prime consideration in European countries, whereas in the United States that feature has been largely lost from view, in the attention given to low first-cost. Although this statement might be thought to imply

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inferior technical ability in this country, such is not necessarily the case. The question is mainly commercial and economic. The high price of fuel abroad has done much to encourage economies in operation in all directions, while with us cheap fuel, cheap construction, and rapid production have permitted wasteful operation without destroying profits. However, it is merely a question of time before the inefficient devices will be unable to compete with those of higher efficiency and will be replaced by them.

The application of the Diesel engine to the locomotive, though now in its experimental stages only, bids fair to be of the greatest importance. It is unfortunate that no account of the performances of the experimental locomotive made in Switzerland is yet available; but whatever the results from the first trials, Dr. Diesel assures us that the internal combustion locomotive will soon be an accomplished fact. He declares that the application of his engine to the locomotive is by far the most difficult problem yet met with in engine construction, due to the many exacting requirements under which it must operate, such as large power at starting, and complete speed regulation. The chief point in favor of the Diesel locomotive is, of course, its great saving in fuel: a rough estimate indicates that this may amount to three-quarters of the fuel now required by the wasteful steam locomotive.

Ships equipped with Diesel engines have attracted considerable attention of late, and have many successful voyages to their credit. The motor ship is the most sensational of the present applications of the oil engine, and allows direct comparisons to be made with steam as a motive power. The East Asiatic Company, the owners of the Diesel liner Selandia, running between Denmark and Siam, have expressed their opinion of the motor ship very forcibly by ordering ten more of the same kind, making a fleet of eleven splendid vessels, all propelled by Diesel engines. These ships, which have no funnels, are of themselves a suggestion that the marine steam boiler may become a thing of the past. A recent editorial in *Engineering News* takes the ground that, although at present engineers are considering the use of the Diesel engine for marine work chiefly for the greater profits to be realized, yet in the long run the keen competition in ocean transportation may make it impossible to operate steam vessels profitably at all.

One is naturally led to ask whether this revolution in power will extend to the fields at present occupied so completely by the gasolene engine, namely, the automobile and the motor-boat. There is no doubt that an immense saving in running expenses could be effected in the case of each, but these are instances in which fuel cost does not enter so largely, and the higher cost of a Diesel motor, even with its great efficiency and trustworthiness, would tend to prevent any rapid change to oil power. Still, where moderately large powers are concerned, it seems reasonable to expect that the gasolene engine will not be able to compete with oil engines whose fuel charges will be only from one-quarter to one-sixth as great, and with which there will be virtually no fire risk.

Science books in the list of Longmans, Green & Co. include: "Modern Science and the Illusions of Professor Bergson," by Hugh S. R. Elliott; "Primary Malignant Growths of the Lungs and Bronchi: A Pathological and Clinical Study," by I. Adler; "Text-Book of Microscopic Anatomy," by Edward Albert Schäfer; "The Life of the Plant," by C. A. Timiriazeff, translated from the corrected seventh Russian edition by Miss Anna Chéréméteff; "The Energy System of Matter: A Deduction from Terrestrial Energy Phenomena," by James Weir; "The Science of Logic: An Inquiry Into the Principles of Accurate Thought and Scientific Method," by P. Coffey, and "The Evolution of Sea-Power," by P. A. Silburn.

The attractively printed "Story of the Five Elements" (Cassell), by E. W. Edmunds and J. B. Hoblyn, is written in a lucid, fresh style, and is not lacking in either comprehensive exposition, considering the field covered, or conventionalism. There are, however, some flagrant misstatements. For example, in speaking of the manufacture of glass among the Egyptians, on page 5, the authors say: "Soda . . . had to be obtained from salt." As a matter of fact, the Egyptians employed native hydrous sodium carbonate ("nitrum" or natron) or trona, and were unfamiliar with the preparation of sodium carbonate from sodium chloride. Further, on page 37, the word "gas" is stated to have originated in the German *Geist*, whereas it is derived from the German *gäscht*. "Dephlogisticated" is used instead of *phlogisticated* on pages 70 and 80; for Rutherford termed nitrogen "phlogisticated air," even though he found it to be incombustible. The book is, on the whole, novel and interesting, and should appeal to youths interested in science and to thoughtful general readers of more mature years.

A timely little book is "Making a Lawn" (McBride, Nast & Co.), by Luke J. Doogue, superintendent of Boston Public Grounds Department. Mr. Doogue extends his information from the choice of seeds for sowing to the care of the lawn-mower.

A good deal of poetic feeling has gone into the making of "A Book on Birds" (Winston), by A. W. Bomberger. The author yields easily to the spell of bird life, and here and there cannot refrain from breaking out into verse, some of which commands respect for the precision with which observations are phrased. He is filled with his subject, and while aiming mainly to furnish the reader with convenient data to identify the commoner species of our northern latitude, he studies birds with something more than scientific instinct. The grief of a robin over the death of its mate, the discipline of a tern supervising a sand-bath of its young, the meaning of various cries, are humanly phrased, but not too fancifully, and generally with particular experiences or illustrations for confirmation. The illustrations, which have been made from photographs taken by William L. Baily, are many of them charming.

Drama and Music

Anne A. T. Craig's book, "The Dramatic Festival," which Putnam will bring out this month, gives suggestions for performing school plays.

In the preface to his "Yankee Fantasies" (Duffield) Percy Mackaye, speaking in favor of the one-act play, says that "creative experiment in that form is more practical than in longer forms." It may be doubted whether this is more than partly true. Short plays, probably, would be commoner than they are, if it were easy to write them. Special faculties of construction, condensation, and arrangement are essential to their successful composition. But they are convenient vehicles for the conveyance of an idea or the illustration of an episode. All the five little pieces which make up the sum of these Fantasies are supposed to be inspired by certain phases of New England life, which Mr. Mackaye declares to be "full of human surprises, some lovely as flowers, others exotic, pagan, humorous, grotesque." The illustrations which he offers belong chiefly to the last category. In many ways they reflect their creator's varied ability, and they make excellent reading, especially for any one familiar with the regions referred to. Local customs are faithfully represented. There is no lack of atmosphere. But, unfortunately—perhaps because Mr. Mackaye is so much more imaginative than he is humorous—the naturalism of the scene is constantly destroyed or obscured by the excess of the fantasy. For this reason, none of them is well fitted for the stage, with the possible exception of "Gettysburg." This patriotic war sketch, in which an old, paralyzed veteran recovers the long-lost use of his legs in the fervor of reminiscence, is full of vigorous descriptive writing and fine martial spirit. Here the power of the poet is displayed, as it is in "The Catboat" (a fantasy for music), in which Nico, a Mount Desert lad, who reads the Odyssey while he builds boats, conjures up a vision, and learns at last how the gold of youthful dreams oft turns to sawdust. The allegory is somewhat intricate, but the story is embellished with much poetic art. "Chuck," with its blend of joyous rural paganism and Calvinistic bitterness, is admirably veracious in many of its details, and fragrant of the soil. There is something vital and attractive about the scapegrace hero, with his woodchuck philosophy and morality; but the tale is not altogether pleasant, in spite of its sylvan surroundings. "The Antick," if lifelike in some of its personages and incidents, is often unreal, and is none the less sordid for its hint of Pan worship. "Sam Average," a silhouette of 1814, shows how the spirit of the country (Uncle Sam) inspired a wavering patriot to new sacrifices. It breathes a noble spirit, but has no other special value. On

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the whole, these plays are disappointing. They are clever, fanciful, poetic, and American, but they are not good examples of one-act drama.

Winthrop Ames will make a number of productions next season. Among them will be a new drama by Edward Sheldon, and a new comedy by Arnold Bennett, "The Great Adventure," a dramatization of his whimsical "Buried Alive." Three one-act plays by Maurice Maeterlinck are also scheduled for production at the Little Theatre.

"The Five Frankforters," a play which has had much success in Europe, and of which some account has been given already in this journal, will be seen before long in the Lyric Theatre, London, in an English version by Captain Basil Hood. It deals with the early days of the Rothschild family. Norman McKinnel will superintend the London production, and the cast will include Henry Ainley, Louis Calvert, C. W. Somerset, C. M. Lowne, Dawson Milward, Leon Quartermaine, Clarence Blakiston, Carlotta Addison, and Henrietta Watson, an uncommonly strong combination.

Macdonald Hastings's play, "The New Sin," which was favorably received at some special matinée performances, is to be produced in the London Criterion for a regular run, by Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie. Mr. Hastings's new comedy, "Love—and What Then?" has just been produced in the London Playhouse.

Lillah McCarthy and Granville Barker are about to produce Maurice Baring's Russian anarchist play, "The Double Game," at the Kingsway Theatre in London.

E. Lyall Swete's comedy, "Pitch and Soap," recently played for a theatrical charity in London, seems to have opened well, and then fallen to pieces in the third act. One critic observes that the author's eagerness to escape from the rut of the commonplace landed him in the morass of the incredible.

The "Improper Peter" of Monckton Hoffe, which Arthur Bourchier has just produced, with some measure of success, at the London Garrick Theatre, tells a flagrantly impossible theatrical story, but seems to be cleverly written, and to contain some effective scenes. Peter is a rich middle-aged Britisher—with Parliamentary ambitions and a shrewish, jealous wife—who harbors on his yacht an innocent maiden, who has been lured from home by a lying young scapegrace. His wife surprises him with the fair one, and, spurning all protestations of innocence, begins divorce proceedings, creating a scandal which promptly extinguishes all hope of political advancement. So he ceases to defend himself, lets the divorce go against him by default, and then promptly marries the girl, whom he loves and who now wildly adores him. The reputation of the bride apparently is to him a matter of no moment.

"The Stories of the Russian Ballet," by Arthur Applin, is a sumptuous folio, richly illustrated, which has been issued by the John Lane Company as a souvenir of the Russian dancers, who for two years diverted the public's attention even from the great opera stars. A preface on the ballet in general is followed by the stories in detail of nine of the pantomimes danced by Anna Pavlowa and her companions, "Cléopâtre" and "Schéhérazade" being among these pieces.

The faculty of Oberlin College has passed a regulation by which all students are required to take a course in appreciation of art as a condition of graduation. They may select any course in archæology and art, appreciation of music, or æsthetics. This emphatic expression of the faculty's belief in the importance of the æsthetic element in education would have delighted Edward MacDowell, who tried to introduce such a regulation into Columbia University. One can easily imagine what it would mean for progress in the fine arts if the example of Oberlin were followed by our colleges and universities in general.

"Las Orientaciones del arte tonal moderno" is the title of a brochure of 157 pages prepared by Guillermo M. Tomás, director of the Banda Municipal in Havana. It contains not only the programmes of the concerts given by him last year, but short sketches of the careers of the composers whose works he produced. Some of the programmes are devoted to the works of one master, others to those of one nation. One of them is devoted to Inglaterra and the Estados Unidos; on this we find the names of Elgar, German, Scott, Coleridge-Taylor, Chadwick, Foote, MacDowell, De Koven, Nevin, Norris, Cadman, and Van der Stucken. Bibliographic notes following each biographic sketch add to the value of this volume.

The management of the Munich Künstlertheater—the unique establishment in the Exhibition Park—announces its plans for this year's performances, which begin this month. Encouraged by the success attending last summer's elaborate production of "La Belle Hélène," it will again pay special attention to bringing out comic operas. The first of these will be a new work by Oscar Strauss, entitled "Dichterliebe" (Artists' Love), which deals with three episodes in the life of Heinrich Heine. A ballet pantomime adapted from Gottfried Keller's "Das Tanzlegendchen" (The Little Dance Legend), with music by H. Bischoff, will be given at a series of matinées. Offenbach's fascinating opera-bouffe will, of course, again be performed, with Max Reinhardt's scenic arrangement. In all of these representations, soloists, chorus, and orchestra will be recruited from the best German and Austrian theatres.

Art

A History of French Architecture from the Reign of Charles VIII till the Death of Mazarin. By Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A., M.A., F.S.A., Honorary Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. With drawings by the author and other illustrations. 2 vols. Pp. xxxii +169, xii+176; 178 plates. New York: The Macmillan Co., $20 net.

Students of architectural history have not in the past been accustomed to look to England for adequate and sympathetic treatment of the architecture of the Renaissance outside of England. The influence of the Victorian Gothic revival, of Ruskin's critical animosities, and of Fergusson's unsympathetic attitude towards all the modern styles (which he slightingly characterized as the "imitative styles"), has long been potent to a singular degree in English architectural literature. Many in England who have written on the Renaissance have limited themselves to its British phases, with especial emphasis on its earlier developments under Elizabeth and James I, although the work of Inigo Jones and Wren has received a good deal of attention and some rather excessive laudation. Anderson's "Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy," published in 1896, was the first serious contribution of recent English scholarship to the history of the Renaissance on the Continent, and, though limited in its field, it displayed a refreshingly appreciative attitude towards its subject. During the past fifteen years there has been a noticeable broadening of outlook among English writers, one of whom, Reginald Blomfield, an architect of distinction in London, has made for himself an honorable place. His "History of the Renaissance in England," which appeared in 1897, and a little volume of spirited essays entitled "The Mistress Art," have given evidence not only of careful scholarship, but of a fine catholicity of taste and a rare breadth and sincerity of appreciation. These qualities are conspicuous in his latest work, "History of French Architecture, 1494-1661."

Mr. Blomfield is fortunate in his selection of a subject; for it is a singular fact that this book stands alone in its own field. With all the wealth of literature relating to the French Renaissance, there is no other work which covers upon an adequate scale the development of the French styles from the beginnings of the Renaissance under Louis XII and Francis I to the full culmination of the neo-classic architecture under Louis XIV. Such publications as Sauvageot's "Palais, châteaux et maisons de la France," and the "Motifs historiques" of César Daly are in no sense histories of the periods or styles to which the examples they illustrate and discuss belonged. Mr. Blomfield's work, therefore, occupies a place wholly its own; the English architect and scholar has performed an important task.

Mr. Blomfield approaches his subject mainly by way of the architects and builders. The first volume opens with a chapter on the Italians in France; discusses in the second chapter The Master Builders; then, after two chapters on the New Manner and the reign of Francis I, takes up successively the work of Philibert de l'Orme, Jean Bullant, Lescot and Goujon, the French sixteenth century sculptors, the Du Cerceau family, and neo-classic architecture in the

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sixteenth century. The second volume is concerned with church building, the Jesuits, Henry IV and Marie de Médicis, Lemercier Le Muet, and François Mansart, and closes with a chapter on French architecture in 1600-1661. Thus the personal note predominates, though the builders and monarchs and architects are studied always through and for their works, and the monuments they erected are analyzed and discussed with the knowledge and experience possible only to the trained architect. Moreover, the discussions and critical judgments are based as far as possible on personal inspection, not mere literary erudition or even acquaintance through engravings and photographs: the author explains that he has "for several years endeavored to quarter the ground in France and to study on the spot the buildings referred to in the text." One may not always agree with the criticisms, but one feels always that the critic is expressing real convictions based on his own observation.

The author is a convinced admirer of neo-classic ideals in architecture. The measure of excellence in a building is, with him, the degree of its conformity to the principles, and embodiment of the qualities, of classic architecture, or rather of the revival of classic forms and of Roman ideals as exemplified in the masterpieces of Peruzzi, Vignola, and Palladio in Italy, and of the great masters who wrought for Louis XIV and XV in France. The qualities of stateliness, breadth, simplicity of composition, correct scale, refined detail, symmetry, nobility of mass and silhouette, go to make up the "grand manner" which he admires. Accordingly, he misprizes the architecture of the reign of Francis I, and refuses to its builders the credit of being architects at all. The charm of the picturesque mixture of details, of the very incoherence of the châteaux of the Loire valley, of the north wing of Blois, of the turrets and chimneys of Chambord, does not appeal to the author. Buildings before De l'Orme's day "do not show any real architectural treatment"; and "while there is much that is delightful in buildings such as the Manoir d'Angô, many of the most famous buildings of Francis I "are great agglomerations of building details, which, when sifted by critical analysis, resolve themselves into a few very commonplace motives strung together without serious thought of composition, without that anxious consideration of scale which alone justifies the claim of buildings to rank as architecture" (Vol. I, p. 26). The church of St. Eustache in Paris is treated as utterly without merit; the picturesque interior of St. Etienne du Mont, and particularly its much-admired choir-screen, fare no better, and the great court of the Louvre comes in for severe criticism and no admiration at all. In these judgments, which are so wide of the verdicts usually passed on these and many other buildings of their class, Mr. Blomfield shows courage and independence, no doubt; but one feels that his canon of appreciation is too rigid, or his application of it too narrow and unyielding, to allow of full justice. On the other hand, his treatment of the work of De l'Orme, Bullant, Goujon, Lemercier, and François Mansart deserves the fullest praise. It is appreciative but discriminating, judicial and yet sympathetic, and what he says of these men and their works ought to be read by every architect and critic of architecture. Whether he does justice to Pierre Lescot is open to question. He considers him a mere courtier-architect, all of whose work was done by proxy, largely by Jean Goujon. These assertions are not supported by very convincing evidence; indeed, it is rather the lack of evidence for Lescot's actual authorship than the existence of evidence against it, that seems to have brought him under the author's condemnation as a pretender.

The analysis of the relations of the French master-builders and masons to the Italians imported by Louis XII and Francis I, and of the real part played by the so-called "architects" who built the châteaux, palaces, and churches of those reigns, is thorough and scholarly, based on the published pay-rolls of the various building operations ascribed to them. Mr. Blomfield's conclusion is that there were no architects in France in those days; that the master-masons did not design the buildings they erected; and that the designs, so far as they had any coherence or composition at all, originated in the brains of the royal clients or of their chamberlains or stewards in charge of the operations. The reader must follow the steps of this reasoning in the original; the reviewer cannot attempt to reproduce or summarize it.

The fact that Mr. Blomfield stops on the very threshold of the period of the "grand manner" under Louis XIV and XV, encourages the hope and expectation of another volume from his pen in the near future.

In the matter of illustrations the two volumes are rich. Of the 178 plates, 42 are collotype prints from photographs, well chosen and admirably printed; 26 are reproductions of pencil sketches by the author; the remaining 110 plates are reproductions of engravings from Du Cerceau, Marot, Blondel, and other French sources. These engravings are invaluable, fully worthy of the high praise Mr. Blomfield accords them in his Introduction. They comprise plans and sections as well as elevations and perspectives, and should bring joy to every lover of good drawing as well as to every architect who can appreciate neo-classic art in any form. Mr. Blomfield's pencil sketches show the perception and touch of the artist, but it is not quite easy to understand why many of them were introduced. Several are mere summary sketches of details which hardly deserve the honor of a whole page, and do not in any degree elucidate or illustrate the text. A few are, however, quite admirable and helpful drawings, particularly plates xv, xvi, xl, xliv, cxl, and clv.

The book is always readable and often entertaining. It is unfortunate that the proof-reading should have been so negligent, particularly in the transcription of French names and quotations. Names are several times pluralized (*e. g.*, "Les Du Cerceaux") in violation of a fundamental rule of the language; "Grotes" for *grottes*, "des plusieurs" for *de plusieurs*, "La Musée" for *le Musée*, are a few of the many slips for which there is no excuse. On page 30 of Vol. I Trinqueau should evidently be substituted for Chambiges; on page 69 of Vol. II, "two" oblong bays should be *three* oblong bays; other errors of the same sort are too numerous. Yet these are minor blemishes on a work whose solid merits should earn for Mr. Blomfield the gratitude of every architect and of every lover of sound scholarship devoted to the history of art.

Art books in Putnam's list include: "South American Archæology," by T. Athol Joyce, and "Mesopotamian Archæology," by Percy S. P. Handcock.

Albrecht Dürer's "Journeys to Venice and to the Low Countries" is one of a group of books announced by D. B. Updike of the Merrymount Press, Boston.

Homer Calvin Davenport, who died a week ago at the age of forty-five, had virtually no schooling. He was once a jockey, a railway fireman, a clown in the circus. His skill as a cartoonist became evident a decade or more ago, especially in hitting off captains of industry, such as Mark Hanna in the $-suit of clothes. Two books, in addition to one containing his drawings, bear his name—"The Bell of Silverton, and Other Short Stories of Oregon" and "The Dollar or the Man?"

Finance

A STOCK MARKET REACTION.

About one month ago, Stock Exchange observers of the more conservative sort rather generally made up their minds that the rise in stocks had spent, for the time at any rate, its legitimate force. The rise in prices had begun at the end of February. It had proceeded rapidly in the face of the labor complications in England and in this country. It had been based on the visibly strong economic position of the United States, and on the belief that, with financial liquidation apparently completed, with politics shaping itself more reason-

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ably, and with a satisfactory outlook for the crops, the prospect favored a year of rapid industrial recovery. On this basis, Stock Exchange prices had advanced from 10 to 20 points, and in the later stages of the movement the outside public had become an enthusiastic buyer.

As is usual under such circumstances, the pace of the advance was more rapid at the high prices than it had been around the lowest, and then—again in accordance with experience—things not expected in the market's calculation began to happen. The Titanic tragedy diverted the public's attention from the Stock Exchange. With Mr. Roosevelt's victories at several primary elections, politics took an unexpected turn. The early wheat crop, for which a highly favorable condition had been predicted as a result of the heavy winter snows, was discovered to be in a greatly impaired condition. Earnings of the Steel Corporation, for the first three months of 1912, were shown to have been below all expectations, leaving a $6,200,000 deficit after the quarter's dividends were paid. Finally, the coal miners, who had agreed to an amicable settlement of the wage dispute, suddenly rescinded their agreement and reopened the whole quarrel.

No doubt the normal response of the Stock Exchange to these new developments would have been a cautious and deliberate retreat, and the cessation of the excited rise in prices. But precisely at that time, it became apparent that a group of wealthy and reckless Wall Street operators, backed by their individual fortunes and their bank affiliations, were determined not to let the "bull movement" stop. Two active speculative stocks—shares of the Reading Railway and of the so-called Can Trust—were largely under the control of this group of people. In the teeth of the unfavorable news of the fortnight past, these stocks were put up 8 to 15 points, with a pretence of enormous buying and with plain signs of manipulation. This undertaking had in the end its natural result. People of sense at once abandoned such a market. Towards last week's close, a heavy break in prices began; it continued at this week's opening. Reading stock, which had risen 31 points in the three preceding months, fell 8½ within a week; United States Steel, which had risen 15, declined 9⅛; Union Pacific, after a rise of 15½, dropped back 8; St. Paul, having gained 9, lost 6¾. So ran the story pretty much throughout the list.

To what extent this tumultuous break in prices should be taken as a sign that the late'y favorable outlook has been changed, and to what extent it merely reflects a foolishly overdone speculation, is no doubt debatable. But whichever of these assumptions is correct, and whether the Stock Exchange reaction should properly be ascribed to the repudiation of their agreement by the coal miners, or to the week's previous accumulation of more or less disconcerting news, or to general principles, it should have served a valuable purpose. In any case, it is one of those useful intimations which serve to keep the public mind in a state of sanity and to remind those celebrities who regard the financial fortunes of the markets as under their personal charge that there are limits which they will be wise not to transgress.

The plain truth of the matter is, that for losing their heads, misreading a market, and persisting in a speculation when it ought to be plain to any observant man that the time for it has passed, the so-called "inside operator" of Wall Street is frequently almost as hopeless as the excited hundred-share speculator on a ten-point margin who sits before the blackboards. The chief difference between them seems at such times to be that the last-mentioned ornament of Wall Street employs and usually exhausts his own little stock of capital, whereas the operator who puts up Reading and "Can" their 15 points when the market's legitimate trend is visibly the other way, is apt to be backed by a bank or banking combination which will help him over the awkward places into which his rashness or foolishness leads him.

The panic of 1907 helped to rid us to some extent of this chronic nuisance of the American market. It was thought for a while that such finance as shattered confidence in American conservatism and racked the Stock Exchange and the money market, in the autumns of 1902 and 1905, would not be repeated very soon. But we had the exhibition of 1909, with the deplorable incidents in the financial policies of our largest industrial corporation, and, next, after a season of enforced and undoubtedly salutary retirement, followed the recent and very brazen attempt to resume the same sort of practices. That the conditions and circumstances surrounding the markets of two months ago were extremely favorable, every one should by this time be aware. But these people achieved the reputation, long ago, of spoiling the best of markets by their absurd experiments and complete misjudgment when a situation had changed. That is the sufficient reason for concluding that such reactions on the Stock Exchange as that of the past six days are on the whole beneficial in themselves.

People who look philosophically at the general situation—who smiled at the Wall Street oracles at the time, eight months ago, when it was fashionable to shed tears over the Anti-Trust law and to declare that the market could never rise again until the law was repealed—are entitled to suggest the wisdom of going slow at the present time. Prosperity will not necessarily be scared away permanently because Mr. Taft's campaign is being badly battered by Mr. Roosevelt, or because the Steel Corporation is paying six millions in unearned dividends for a quarter, or even because the winter-wheat acreage is heavily cut down by an inclement season and labor disturbances multiply.

Good times have persisted on other occasions, in the face of all such things. But there are unpleasant possibilities embodied in the present state of affairs. They may or may not control the industrial and financial destinies of the rest of the year. They may turn out not to have been at any time really troublesome obstacles. But they are nevertheless rocks in the course, and the prudent financial mariner will not drive his ship at full speed until he sees just how dangerous they are. The position of things just now is such that this cannot be determined immediately.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Agar, Madeline. Garden Design. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2 net.
Athletic Handbook for the Philippine Public Schools. Manila: Bureau of Printing.
Autobiography of an ex-Colored Man. Boston: Sherman, French $1.20 net.
Bax, E. B. The Last Episode of the French Revolution: A History of Gracchus Babeuf. Boston: Small, Maynard.
Biblical and Theological Studies, by the Faculty of Princeton Theological Seminary. Scribner. $3 net.
Boswell's Life of Johnson. Selections, edited by N. H. Batchelder. Merrill Co. 25 cents.
Boyle, James. What Is Socialism? Shakespeare Press.
Brown, A. J. The Chinese Revolution. Student Volunteer Movement. 75 cents net.
Callender, Romaine. The Prison-Flower. Boston: Badger. $1.50 net.
Cameron, Charlotte. A Woman's Winter in South America. Boston: Small, Maynard.
Cavalcanti, Guido. Sonnets and Ballate. Translation and introduction by Ezra Pound. Boston: Small, Maynard.
Chambers, R. W. Widsith: A Study in Old English Heroic Legend. Putnam. $3.50 net.
Dichmann, Carl. The Basic Open-Hearth Steel Process. Translated by A. Reynolds. Van Nostrand. $3.50 net.
Dickins, Guy. Vol. I, Catalogue of the Acropolis Museum. Putnam. $3.50 net.
Dorsey, J. O., and Swanton, J. R. Dictionary of the Biloxi and Ofo Languages. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.
Fitch, G. H. Modern English Books of Power. San Francisco: Paul Elder.
French Poetry, Contemporary. Selected and translated by J. Bithell. Walter Scott Pub. Co.
Gerstenberg, Alice. Unquenched Fire: A novel. Boston: Small, Maynard.
Hale, W. B. Woodrow Wilson. Doubleday, Page.
Hall, H. M. Idylls of Fishermen. (Col. Univ.) Lemcke & Buechner. $1.50 net.
Hallock, E. B. In Those Days: Story of Child Life Long Ago. Macmillan. 40 cents net.
Hammond, H. W. Style-Book of Business English; Key to Style-Book. Isaac Pitman & Sons. 85 cents; 20 cents.
Harris, Credo. Toby: A Novel of Kentucky. Boston: Small, Maynard. $1.25 net.
Hill, Marion. Georgette. Boston: Small, Maynard. $1.25 net.
Hyne, C. J. C. The Marriage of Captain Kettle. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $1.25 net.
Lloyd, J. A. T. A Great Russian Realist (Feodor Dostoieffsky). Lane. $3.50 net.
Lummis, E. O'B. The Dear Saint Elizabeth: A Romance in Four Acts. Boston: Badger.

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Martin, Geoffrey. Triumphs and Wonders of Modern Chemistry. Van Nostrand. $2 net.
Powell, F. I. The Snake: A Novel. Lane. $1.25 net.
Report on the Progress and Condition of the U. S. National Museum for the Year ending June 30, 1911. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.
Russell, C. E. Stories of the Great Railroads. Chicago: Kerr & Co. $1.
Schauffler, R. C. The Goodly Fellowship. Macmillan. $1.25 net.
Shakespeare's As You Like It. Ben Greet edition, for young readers. Doubleday, Page. 60 cents net.
Shakespeare, Tudor edition. King Lear, edited by V. C. Gildersleeve. Macmillan. 35 cents net.
Squire, J. C. William the Silent. Baker & Taylor.
Steinheil, Marguerite. My Memoirs. Sturgis & Walton. $3 net.
Thumb, Albert. Handbook of the Modern Greek Vernacular. Trans. from the Second German edition, by S. Angus. Scribner.
Underwood, J. C. Americans: 100 Poems of Progress. Mitchell Kennerley. $1 net.
Van Loan, C. E. The Ten-Thousand-Dollar Arm. Boston: Small, Maynard. $1.25 net.
Van Vorst, Marie. The Broken Bell. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $1 net.
Ward, H. F. Social Creed of the Churches. Eaton & Mains. 50 cents net.
Witherspoon, John. Lectures on Moral Philosophy. Princeton University Press.
Wylie, M. I. Life's Response to Consciousness. Desmond FitzGerald.

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